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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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Russia Proposes Cease-Fire In Korea

RESOLUTION IN U. N. COUNCIL

North Koreans Should Be Heard, Says Malik

LAKE SUCCESS, August 4, (P.T.I.-Reuter).

THE SOVIET UNION in the Security Council tonight proposed cease-fire in Korea and a withdrawal of "foreign" troops.

The proposal came from Russian Chairman of the Council. Mr. Jacob Malik, whose provisional agenda calling for discussion of Communist China's representation and "peaceful settlement" of the Korean issue was last night rejected by the Council.

Immediately after the adoption of the one item agenda, which was the American motion condemning North Korean Communists as aggressors, adopted by the Council last night Mr. Malik introduced a draft resolution which asked:

(1) That the Security Council invite a representaive of Communist China to take part in the Council deliberations on Korea.

(2) Grant a hearing to the North Koreans.

(3) Halt military action in Korea, and.

(4) Withdrawal of foreign troops from the Peninsula.

Dr. T. F. Tsiang, the Chinese Nationalist delegate, immediately objected to the Russian proposal to invite a Chinese Communist representative to the Council deliberations.

Mr. Malik, after circulating his proposal among the members, said "it is necessary to invite both sides. Both sides have always been invited in disputes settled by the Security Council."

Mahmoud Fawzi Bey, the Egyptian Delegate said the Representative of the Korean Republic (Dr. John Chang of South Korea) should be seated at the table because he had been invited to do so by the Council on June 25. This invitation he said, still stood.

WAR OR PEACE

Mr. Malik said the Soviet delegation "insists" that spokesmen of both North and South Korea be present at the Council's proceedings.

"The Soviet delegation, further considers that this is a matter of substance not procedure, as the issue is war or peace. The issue is whether the Security Council will adopt measures conducive to peace, or measures that are conducive to hostilities," he said.

SANCTUARY IN SOVIET ZONE

Briton And American Desert

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (PTI-Reuter): One British and one American soldier today sought political asylum in the Soviet sector of Berlin, the West German News Agency reported.

The Briton was stated to be John Keith Waller and the American, Private Robert Natzkakula.

At a press conference, the American appealed to his former comrades to desert the army and join him in the Soviet zone.

A British military spokesman stated later that the British soldier had been missing from his unit since May this year. No western journalists were allowed at the press conference.

TRUMAN NOW WANTS 950 M. DOLLARS

Increasing Naval Planes

WASHINGTON, August 4 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman asked Congress today for an extra 950 million dollars for naval plane construction and procurement.

I. R. Os Aid For Korean Refugees

GENEVA, Aug. 4, (PTI-Reuter): The International Refugee Organisation has offered the United Nations a loan of £1,000,000 for relief of Korean war refugees, it was learned here today.

No Reduction In Ration Commitments

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4, (PTI): The Food Ministry of the Government of India, in a communication to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, have, it is learnt here today, expressed the view that reduction in rationing commitments would result in higher demand on the market and in increase in price.

U. S. Envoy Meets Gromyko

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter).—Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko today received the American Ambassador Mr. Allan Kirk. The United States Embassy announced that Mr. Kirk saw M. Gromyko by appointment to discuss "routine matters". The interview lasted 15 minutes.

PLANE CRASH LANDS NEAR AHMEDABAD

Occupants Safe

BOMBAY, Friday.

An East Punjab Government's 'bonanza' aircraft, which took off from New Delhi this morning for Ahmedabad, made a forced landing in an open field near Kapurwunj, a village 25 miles south-east of Ahmedabad, it was learnt here this evening.

The occupants of the aircraft—the pilot and a passenger—are reported to be safe and unhurt. The plane was not damaged.

The aircraft ran short of fuel and the pilot therefore landed in the field.

VANASPATI CAN NOW BE FLAVOURED

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (PTI).—The Government of India have allowed Vanaspati manufacturers to use flavours such as Banana, Pineapple, chocolate or vanilla in certain proportions.

A press note issued to this effect today states that the use of these flevours will prevent Vanaspati from resembling ghee and will give it a distinctive flavour.

The Government had through a gazette notification dated July 29 prohibited the adding of any colour or flavour resembling ghee to Vanaspati except with the prior sanction of the Vegetable Oil Products Controller for India.

Import Advisory Body To Meet On Aug. 18

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4.

A meeting of the Import Advisory Council will be held here on August 18 and 19 to review the working of import control since its last meeting. The Commerce Minister, Mr. Sri Prakasa will preside.

Objectionable Wedding Party!

INDORE, Aug. 4, (UPI): A large number of Government employees of Madhya Bharat have been called upon by the Government to explain as to why disciplinary action should not be taken against them for their having attended the wedding party of a well-known local Communist leader.

BEGUSERAI, Aug. 4, (PTI): Three persons, who were found in possession of fifteen seers of contraband Nepali ganja worth about Rs. 3,000 were arrested by the police in village Sanghaul on Wednesday last, according to a report received here.

Dacoits Flee From Jail Custody

CELL LOCKS BROKEN OPEN

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 4.

Seven notorious dacoits of Vindhya Pradesh with their ring leaders Murat Singh and Rameshwar captured last November in Ajitpura village in an open encounter and lodged in Nowgaon Jail escaped under dramatic circumstances last night.

The gang effected their flight by breaking open the locks of their cells. The Vindhya Pradesh police in close co-operation with the Uttar Pradesh police and the Madhya Pradesh special armed forces are organising a hunt for them.

100 KILLED IN EARTHQUAKE

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, August 4 (PTI-Reuter). —One-hundred people were today reported killed in an earthquake in the Venezuelan town of El Tocuyo.

Police And Public Chase Gang Of Dacoits

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4 (PTI): Five members of a gang of dacoits were arrested here this morning following a chase by the police and the people.

The dacoits numbering about 20, raided a house in the south suburbs of Calcutta and were escaping with the booty after injuring five of the inmates. The people of the locality, aided by the police, chased the intruders, caught five of them and recovered some of the stolen articles.

JACOB MALIK SHAKEN

NEW YORK, August 4 (PTI-Reuter):

Mr. Jacob Malik, Soviet delegate to the United Nations, was shaken up last night in a motor car accident.

A Soviet spokesman reported later that Mr. Malik was not hurt.

The rear bumper of Mr. Malik's car was torn off by a car going the same way. It struck Mr. Malik's car from behind and locked bumpers with it.

BELGIUM KING'S ABDICATION

Special Commission Approves Bill

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): At two hours notice a meeting of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies due to delegate King Leopold's powers to his 19-year-old son Prince Baudouin was today postponed to give Christian Social (Catholic) members time to compose their differences.

Members were told that the debate had been put back to Tuesday.

The pro-Leopold Catholics—the Government Party—are divided on the question of the King's "deferred abdication."

The Bill was introduced by the Government last night.

A Special Commission of the Chamber of Deputies—the Lower House—today approved the Bill by twenty votes to two.

Both dissentients were Catholics.

For the second time in five days, bombs were thrown last night at the Brussels home of Fernand Brunfaut, Socialist Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies. But, like the first attack last Sunday, the explosives did little damage and there were no casualties.

NO APPEASEMENT OF RUSSIA

Nehru On His Peace Appeals

INDIA DOES NOT PROPOSE TO BE NEUTRAL

NEW DELHI, August 4, (PTI).

THE PRIME MINISTER, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, replying to the two-day debate in Parliament today, answered the critics who had characterised India's appeals to Marshal Stalin and Mr. Dean Acheson as "appeasement" of Soviet Russia.

Those who associated India with any appeasement policy, said Pandit Nehru, showed a strange lack of knowledge of her background. Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, India had learnt while fighting a big imperial power never to compromise on principles.

"It is hardly likely, Pandit Nehru added," that now in the afternoon of our lives we will change."

Others had criticised India's Korean policy on the ground that she had departed from her policy of neutrality. Pandit Nehru declared that India had never been neutral at any time nor did she propose to be neutral. She would support this or that policy on the merits of the case and not take to "sanyas" and retire from world affairs.

Pandit Nehru dismissed as "mostly sound and fury" Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerji's plea that India should tell the big powers of the world to keep their hands off Korea. India could not control the destinites of the world and ask the great powers to do this or that, he said. Such an attitude might be good enough for a students debating society but not for a responsible House.

If aggression was condoned, Pandit Nehru said, international law, which was so fragile, would break 60 pieces. Today it was a small country, tomorrow it might be a big country. Aggression must, therefore, be resisted. But in resisting it, there was the difficulty of over-resisting it or resisting in the wrong way. India could have sent a token force to Korea but did not do so because other matters were connected with Korea and such a gesture might embarrass India and other parties in case of further developments in a particular direction.

(Dtails on page 10)

STALIN ON MARXISM

BUCHAREST, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter).

Marshal Stalin in a statement published today in the Cominform newspaper here said, "Marxism cannot stand still, it develops and improves."

The statement, featured in the paper, "For a Lasting Peace for a People's Democracy", declared, "Marxism is the enemy of all dogmatism." It added "Marxism cannot but be enriched by new experiences and new knowledge. Consequently its basic conclusion cannot but change with the passage of time."

Stalin was replying to letters by Communists which the paper had published.

Labour Majority Reduced

ONE MEMBER QUITS THE PARTY

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Raymond Blackburn, British Labour Member of Parliament, resigned from the party today, reducing the Government's majority to four.

Giving his reasons, he said: "In my view Mr. Winson Churchill should become Prime Mniser of a coalition Government." He added that he would not joint the Conservatives, but would become the only independent Member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Blackburn, 35-year-old lawyer, was a prominent Labour back bencher with special interest in atomic energy.

He has consistently advocated three-power talks on atomic energy control and has often taken an independent line in Parliament.

Mr. Blackurn won the Northfield division of Birmingham in this year's election with a majority of 6,740.

DECLARE AUGUST 15 AS PAID HOLIDAY

Government Appeal

BOMBAY, Friday: The third anniversary of the Independence Day falls on Tuesday, August 15. This day has been declared as a public holiday. The Government of Bombay desires that all industrial workers are given an opportunity to take part in the celebrations of the Independence Day without being made to suffer any loss of wages and will greatly appreciate it if all industrial employers, whether members of the Employers' Organisations or not, declare this day an an additional paid holiday for all workers in their employment.

Increased Armed Force For North Atlantic Nations

LONDON, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): The North Atlantic Treaty Deputies tonight announced that they will recommend to their governments an immediate increase in "effective military forces for he common defence". In a long communique on their week's work in London issued tonight, the Deputies stated that they had continued to review the overall defence position and had charged the agencies of the Pact with establishing a programme to speed up the production of "certain high priority armament items.

FIVE INJURED IN EXPLOSION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4 (PTI).—Five persons were injured—one of them seriously—when three bombs exploded in a house in Central Calcutta this afternoon.

FREEDOM TO CONTEST ELECTIONS

Dange's Comment On Sardar's Statement

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. S. A. Dange, Communist Member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, in a statement today commented on Sardar Patel's statement in Parliament on Wednesday that the Communists "are free to contest at the polls if they adopt the methods of non-violence".

Mr. Dange said it was a new interpretation of the Constitution and meant that only those persons or political parties could contest at the polls and exercise their rights under the Constitution "which declared to the satisfaction of the present Government that they adopt non-violence". He questioned the Deputy Prime Minister's authority to "smuggle this provision into the meaning of the Constitution".

OWN ARREST CITED

Answering Sardar Patel's challenge to prove that anyone had been arrested for 'stifling opposition', Mr. Dange referred to his own arrest in the midst of Bombay Assembly session when he was opposing the "draconian" Public Security Measures Act. "True, the reasons for my arrest contained a ground that I was organising an army", he added. But surely when I was speaking in the Bombay Assembly in April 1948 no army was hammering the gates of Bombay".

Hyderabad Releases

HYDERABAD (Deccan), August 4 (PTI).—Over 800 detenus lodged in the various jails in Hyderabad State were released during the past one month, Mr. M. Seshadri, Hyderabad's Home Minister, told pressmen today.

The total number of persons still under detention in the State, Mr. Seshadri added, was in the neighbourhood of 2,900.

ZAMINDARI GOES IN U.P.

Reforms Bill Becomes Law

KISANS' "CHARTER OF LIBERTY" HAILED

LUCKNOW, August 4 (PTI).

THE U.P. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY passed the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill today. A thunderous applause and slogans of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" and "Inquilab Zindabad" greeted the announcement from the Chair that the third reading of the Bill was passed. The voting was 131 for and 13 against.

The main Opposition Party in the House, the People's Congress voted with Government—one member of the Party voted with the zamindars against the Bill. The Socialists abstained from voting.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Chief Minister, intervening during the debate on the Bill, said that abolition of landlordism and creation of a new social and economic order was the logical corollary of the attainment of political freedom.

A crowded House and overflowing visitors galleries heard with rapt attention the Chief Minister declare that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel had given their "blessings" to the Bill.

Pandit Pant in his 40-minute speech, punctuated with repeated applause from Congress benches, denied the Opposition charge that the Bill was a vote-catching device or born out of animosity against zamindars.

Thakur Hukum Singh, Revenue Minister, replying to the debate, described the Bill as a "charter of liberty to kisans."

Pandit Pant, who was also the Chairman of the Joint Selection Committee on the Bill, said he was proud to be associated with a measure which, consistent with the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, would usher in a peaceful revolution in the countryside.

NO SERIOUS LOSS

The Chief Minister said that out of twenty lakhs zamindars in Uttar Pradesh more than nineteen lakhs were paying less than Rs. 250 land revenue per annum Those petty zamindars were essentially kisans and would not be affected by abolition of zamindari rights.

About five thousand zamindars who paid more than Rs. one thousand per annum as land revenue would be somewhat affected. Even the bigger zamindars were assured the ownership of lands under their cultivation and thus nobody would be put to any loss in the immediate future.

Pandit Pant appealed to the zamindars to be patriotic and follow the noble example set by the Indian Princes who had renounced their rights over vast kingdoms.

The Chief Minister said that some members had criticised the Bill on the ground that it was based on what they described as "adjustments and compromises" between Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel."

"Both of them are revered leaders of the country and as far as as we are concerned we will follow their orders", he added.

The zamindar members challenged a division when the third reading was put to vote, resulting in the adoption of the Bill.

The Bill will now go to the Upper House.

The Bill when enacted would provice for the abolition of the rights of 20,16,000 zamindars. The tenants to be emancipated from the feudal bondage number 123 lakhs.

The total area of land over which the tenants would get peasant proprietory rights would be about 400 lakh acres

The total compensation and the rehabilitation grants payable under the Bill will be Rs. 137 crores.

North Koreans Close In On Taegu

REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED FROM MANCHURIA

WITH MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS FOR KOREA, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter).

FIELD GUNS set the Central Korean Front ablaze today as North Korean forces advanced on the Allied nations' river defence line around Taegu, second largest city remaining in South Korean hands.

At the same time, North Korean divisions were believed massing for a strengthened effort to overrun the American 24th and 25th Divisions defending the south coast approaches to Pusan, Allied supply harbour on the south-east tip of the peninsula.

First shots in the battle for Taegu were reported as darkness fell last night. Front line despatches said American phosphorus shells struck the dark hills with bursts of light as the first North Korean assault force struck the river defence line above the city. A MacArthur headquarters announcement issued at midnight said Communist forces attacked and were counter-attacked without let up "along the Chinju-Pusan axis", the coastal road area in which American forces are still holding out west of the Naktong River.

SIX HUNDRED DEAD

In this area alone yesterday the North Koreans lost six hundred in dead as American troops with air support including the air wing of the First Marine Division that arrived in Korea on Tuesday, beat off two major assaults.

North Koreans are believed to be rushing two more divisions into the four-day old battle along the southern approaches to Pusan, where they now have a division or more committed.

It was believed they would be deployed southward from Kochang, which lies about 40 miles south-west of Taegu, down to the south coast where the American line is holding an arc about 11 miles east of Chinju.

The American 25th Division has just moved in along the southern sector to meet the expected strengthened assault, but there was as yet no indication when or where the main body of the newly arrived Marine Division would join battle.

It was manifest, however, that Allied forces would still be outnumbered if the Communists put three divisions against them on this southern sector for what would prove to be the decisive battle of the war

FROM MANCHURIA

Troops known to be Korean were boarding trains in marshalling yards of towns along the Korean Manchurian border. He said they were believed to have come over from Manchuria where there has long been a Korean colony.

The midnight announcement from General MacArthurs headquarters said that the conditions in the Yongdok area were stable, but heavy fighting with strong North Korean artillery and mortar fire continued.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1950 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March, 1950 and to declare Dividends on First Preference, Second Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
2. To elect a Director in place of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E., who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., G.B.E., K.C.I.E., who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Dinsha K. Daji, who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Neville N. Wadia, who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 31st July 1950 to TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1950, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.
TATA INDUSTRIES LIMITED,
Managing Agents.
J. D. CHOKSI
Director.

Bombay, 27th July, 1950.

NOTE:...If Dividends on Shares as recommended by the Directors are passed at the Meeting, the payments will be made to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 24th August, 1950. The payments will be made on and after the 21st September, 1950.

8368

WANTED

THE UNDERSIGNED invites applications for some temporary posts of Architectural Assistants for the Office of the Government Architect and Town Planner, Bihar, in the grade of Rs. 200-12-260-15-350-E. B.-15-500. Higher initial start may be given to deserving candidates. Selected candidates will be appointed by the Department on probation subject to the concurrence of the Public Service Commission, Bihar & Orissa.

The candidates should possess the following qualifications:—

(a) Diploma in Architecture from the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay.
(b) Diploma in Architecture from the Delhi Polytechnic.
(c) Diploma in Architecture from the Kala Bhawan, Baroda.

Candidates who have passed the 4th year examinations of Sir J. J. School of Arts or the Delhi Polytechnic and have had at least one year's office experience would also be considered for the posts.

The applications with full particulars of qualifications and experiences, etc. should reach the undersigned on or before the 14th August, 1950.

VISHWANATH PRASAD,
Govt. Architect & Town Planner,
Bihar, Patna.

8342

TRAINING SHIP "DUFFERIN"

APPLICATIONS for admission to the Executive Course commencing from February 1951 are invited from candidates between the ages of 15 years and 17 years on the 1st July 1950 who have passed the Matriculation Examination or an examination of a recognised University of a standard not lower than Matriculation with Mathematics.

A qualifying examination in English, Mathematics including Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Elementary Trigonometry, Geography and General Knowledge will be held in English from the 1st to 3rd November 1950 at various centres in India. The successful candidates will be interviewed by the Governing Body in Bombay in THE FIRST WEEK OF FEBRUARY, 1951. Applications on the prescribed form will be accepted upto the 15th September 1950 only

The Prospectus containing the OFFICIAL APPLICATION FORM and specimen examination papers can be obtained from the undersigned on prepayment of Re. 1/- by MONEY ORDER ONLY.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

THE B.E.S. & T. UNDERTAKING

SEALED TENDER for the supply of (i) Tram Car Fittings, (ii) Electrical Materials (Cables, etc.), (iii) 4000 Gallons of Paints and (iv) Rubber Hoses will be received by the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay, 1, up to noon on 17th August, 1950.

Tender Forms can be obtained in person from the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay. 8366

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE B.E.S. & T. UNDERTAKING

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Public Relations Officer to the Undertaking on a salary scale of Rs. 750-50-1000 with Dearness allowance as admissible under the Undertaking's Rules from time to time and a Motor Car allowance of Rs. 100 per month. Minimum requirements are—

1. Age not less than 35 and not over 45 years.
2. Degree in Arts, Economics or Law from a recognised University.
3. Suitable journalistic experience of not less than 5 years.
4. Experience in public relations work in a large undertaking would be an additional advantage.

The successful candidate will have to pass a medical examination by the Undertaking's medical Officer and be on probation for a period of one year, on the satisfactory completion of which, if found suitable, he will be confirmed and be eligible to the Undertaking's Contributory Provident Fund Scheme and other benefits.

Applications giving full particulars of age, qualification, experience with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, should be sent to the General Manager, B.E.S. & T. Undertaking, Electric House, Fort, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than 31st Augusst, 1950.

Applicants called for interview will be required to attend at their own cost.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify a candidate.

J. P. L. SHENOY.
General Manager.

8367

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the Loss of Policy No. 134601 on the Life of Mr. Narmadashanker Nathalal Joshi a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

K. BALASUBRAHMANYAM
Manager & Actuary.

Bombay, 4|8|1950. 2015

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KULSUMBAI w|o Valimahomed Rajaballi & MAHMEDALI VALIMOHMED have contracted to sell to our client the under mentioned property. All persons having any claim whatsoever into or upon the same are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to all unnotified claims and the same, if any, will be considered as relinquished or waived.

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All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situated lying and being at Kamathipura Second Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 71 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. A|10244, 10245, New Survey Nos. 2|5843, 2|5849 and Cadastral Survey No. 956 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 1162-1163 and Street' No. 39 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Laxmibai widow of Ramchandra, on or towards the West by the property of Bhoomaya Savaga, on or towards the North by the said Kamathipura 2nd Street and on or towards the South by the Municipal ground.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1950.

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UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 32.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from citizens of India. Persons who have migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India or subjects of Nepal or of Sikkim or of a Portuguese or French possession in India are also eligible but in their case a certificate of eligibility from the Government of India will be necessary for appointment. Such candidates should apply to the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, for the necessary certificate and furnish satisfactory proof of having so applied. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Castes, tribal and aboriginal communities candidates and displaced persons. In the case of Indian employees of the Government of Burma discharged owing to constitutional changes in that country, the conditions regarding upper age limit may not be enforced in respect of temporary appointments while they may be relaxed upto 45 years where necessary in respect of permanent and quasi-permanent appointments. For others age limits will be strictly adhered to save in exceptional circumstances and in no case beyond a limit of three years. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Parliament House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14/- for Scheduled Castes, tribal and aboriginal communities candidates) 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1950. The Crossed Postal Order should be marked payable to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, at New Delhi Post Office to whom also the application should be addressed. The Commission may, at their discretion, remit the prescribed application fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a BONA FIDE displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. Cheques or Money Orders not accepted. SEPARATE APPLICATION WITH SEPARATE FEE REQUIRED FOR EACH POST. Candidates from outside India may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. Such candidates should deposit their fees at the Office of the High Commissioner for India or of the Indian Ambassador or of the Government of India's Representative as the case may be and attach the receipts to their applications. Two week's extension allowed to candidates residing abroad. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

1. ONE ASSISTANT RESEARCH OFFICER (OIL-SEEDS SCHEME), ANIMAL NUTRITION SECTION, INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. Central Ssrvice—Class II. Post temporary for 3 years at present. Post reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate but will be treated as unreserved if no such suitable candidate is forthcoming. Other things being equal, preference will be given to displaced Government servants over non-Government servants. PAY:—Rs. 275-25-500-E.B.-30-650-E.B.-30-800. Higher initial pay up to Rs. 400/- p.m. may be granted to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. AGE:—Between 30 and 45 years. (Relaxable for Government servants. QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL—(i) Master's degree in Chemistry or Biochemistry of a recognised University OR Associateship of Indian Veterinary Research Institute in Animal Nutrition. Candidates with Ph.D. or D.Sc. degree will be given preference. (ii) At least 5 years training and|or experience in Animal Nutrition in a recognised Laboratory.
2. ONE MEDICAL ASSISTANT, CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, KASAULI UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH. Central Service—Class II. Post temporary for the present but likely to become permanent. Other things being equal, preference may be given to a displaced person. PAY:—Rs. 275-25-500-E.B.-30-650-E.B.-30-800 Private practice prohibited Higher initial pay up to Rs. 500/ p.m; may be granted to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. AGE:—Below 35 years. Relaxable for Government servants. QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL—(i) M.B.B.S. degree of a recognised University or equivalent qualification. (ii) Experience in Bacteriological and anti-rabic work in recognised Laboratories, Civil or Military. DESIRABLE—Diploma in Bacteriology.
3. ONE ASSISTANT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER GRADE I (HEAVY CHEMICALS) IN THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES. Post unclassified. Post temporary for the present but likely to continue. PAY:—Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-E. B.-30-770-40-850 AGE:—Between 25 and 35 years. Relaxable for Government servants. QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL—(i) Master's Degree or a 3 years' Honours Degree of a recognised University in Chemistry or Chemical Technology. (ii) At least 2 years' practical experience in some heavy Chemical Factory. DESIRABLE—A Doctorate Degree or Research experience.
4. SIX JUNIOR INSPECTORS OF MINES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR. Central Services—Class I. Posts permanent and pensionable. Two vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates but will be treated as unreserved if no such suitable candidates are forthcoming. PAY:—Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-E.B.-30-770-40-850. Higher initial pay up to Rs. 590/- p.m. may be granted to candidates with first Class Colliery Manager's Certificates. AGE:—Between 25 and 30 years. QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL—(i) First Class Mine Manager's Certificate or equivalent qualifications. (ii) Degree or Diploma in mining.
5. SIX SENIOR SCIENTISTS (1 MATHEMATICS, 2 PHYSICS, OR APPLIED PHYSICS, 1 CHEMISTRY, 1 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND 1 AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING) DEFENCE SCIENCE ORGANISATION, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE. Central Service Class I. Posts temporary for the present but likely to become permanent. PAY:—Rs. 600-40-1000-50/2-1150. Higher initial pay may be granted to specially well-qualified and experienced candidates. AGE:—No age limits. QUALIFICATIONS:—FOR SENIOR SCIENTISTS (MATHEMATICS/PHYSICS/CHEMISTRY) :—ESSENTIAL—Research degree or First Class Master's degree followed by high class research work over a fairly long period. DESIRABLE:—Knowledge of German, French or Russian. FOR SENIOR SCIENTISTS (ENGINEERING):—ESSENTIAL—(i) At least a Second Class degree in Mechanical or Aeronautical Engineering or equivalent qualifications. (ii) One year's research experience. DESIRABLE—Knowledge of German, French or Russian.
6. TWENTY FIVE ASSISTANT AERODROME OFFICERS IN THE CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS. Central Service—Class II. Posts temporary for the present but likely to become permanent. Ten posts reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates but these vacancies will be treated as unreserved to the extent necessary if no such suitable candidates are available. PAY:—Rs. 275-25-500-E.B.-30-650-30-E.B.-800 House Rent and|or Compensatory allowance will be admissible at certain stations in accordance with Government orders issued from time to time. NOTE:—Higher initial pay up to a maximum of Rs. 350/- p.m., may be granted to specially well-qualified and experienced candidates. The grant of a higher initial pay will be considered only in respect of candidates possessing following qualifications:—(i) a Mate's or Master's Certificate in the mercantile marine. (ii) Pilot or navigator with not less than 1000 hours flyng experience as pilot and|or navigator. (iii) Ex-Commissioned Officers with not less than four years experience in the General Duties Branch of the R.I.A.F. or I.A.F. AGE:—Between 19 and 35 years. QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL—The candidate must either (i) be graduate in Engineering of a recognised University or A.M.I.E. (India) or equivalent. OR (ii) possess at least a 2nd Class Degree in Arts or Science of a recognised University. OR (iii) hold or have held a Mate's or Master's certificate in the Mercantile Marine. OR (iv) hold or have held a Pilot's or Air Navigator's Licence and have had not less than 1000 hours flying experience as pilot or|and Navigator and have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science of a recognised University. OR (v) hold or have held a Commissioned rank for not less than 4 years' in the General Duties Branch of the R.I.A.F. or I.A.F. DESIRABLE:—(i) Experience as Pilot or Navigator. (ii) Knowledge of Physics. (iii) Knowledge of a European language other than English.

The above qualifications may be relaxed at the Commission's discretion in the case of a candidate whom they consider otherwise exceptionally well qualified and experienced.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. MOOLJIBHAI SHIVABHAI PATEL has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim whatsoever to the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

Piece of land at Santa Cruz, Danda Village, being Plots Nos. D/2 and D/5 of Gazdar Private Scheme and being partly in Plot No. 65 of Santa Cruz T. P. Scheme 4, admeasuring 2904 Square yards bearing S. Nos. 408 and 409 (Parts) and bounded on the East: by Linking Road, West: by Gazdar Road, North: by Plots Nos. D/3 and D/6, on South: by Plots Nos D/1 and D/4.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1950.

THAKORDAS DARU
HEMANY & CO.
Purchasers Attorneys

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AUCTION SALES

BONAFIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE TOMORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30, A.M. Property of European gentleman and others at Babulal Mansion, Chawpatty Seaface of complete Household and Office Furniture, Austrian Safe, Steel Almirah, Typewriter, Sewing Machine, Radio, Wall Clock, Elec. Fan, Zoonda Almirah, Glass, Show Cases, Columbia Gramophone, etc. (S. Tax) T. 40213. EASTERN AUCTION CO.

DISPOSALS AUCTIONS

AUCTION SALE on 10-8-50, at 10-30 A.M. at 2 E.D., I.A.F., Cotton Green, of spark plugs; thereafter at General Motors, Sewri, of Bolts and Washers; at 2-30 P.M. at Ordnance Depot, Sewri, of Hoop iron, Iron scrap, Drums, etc., and thereafter at B.B.D., Salvage Sub-Depot, Haji Bunder, of Battery and Wire scrap, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT KHOTACHIWADI & KHAR.

M|s. GANDHI & CO., will, under instructions from M|s. Dhru & Co., Attorneys for Sheth Jamnadas Lalji Thakkar and another Mortgagees and on a|c and at risk of Pranjivan Someshwar Shukla, Mortgagor pursuant to Mortgage dated 2-3-48, sell by Public Auction undermentioned Properties on following dates and timings on respective premises.

SALE ON 18-8-50 AT 4-30 P.M.

FIRSTLY:— All that piece of land of pension and tax tenure (now redeemed) at Khotachi's oart near Girgaum Back Road, with house, admeasuring 249 sq. yds. or thereabouts and bearing New No. 1619 New Survey No. 7860 and bearing C.S. No. 1311 of Girgaum Division and Municipal D Ward No. 1129 New Street No. 18.

SALE ON 19-8-50 AT 4 P.M.

SECONDLY:— All that piece of land with building at Khar, admeasuring 511 sq. yds. or thereabouts being plot No. 75 in suburban scheme No. VII (Khar) bearing Bandra Municipality No. 75.

For particulars apply to M|s. Dhru & Co., Solicitors or to us.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT BHIKARMANDLI, KHAR (EAST).

M|s. GANDHI & CO., will, under instructions from M|s. Mehta and Girdharlal Attorneys for Bai Kanchangauri Prabhudas, Mortgagee and on a|c and at risk of Narayan Ramchandra Bhagavat in pursuance of power of sale in Mortgage dated 12-7-49 sell by Public Auction undermentioned immovable property on Monday, 21-8-50 at 4-30 P.M. on premises.

All that piece of land with a building at Bhikarmandali, in Bandra (Khar east) being eastern portion of land bearing Survey No. 265, Hissa No. 5. admeasuring 159.22 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

For particulars apply to M|s. Mehta and Girdharlal Solicitors, or to us.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "NARAN BAG" AT ANDHERI, (EAST).

M|s. GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Amin Desai and Nanavati Attorneys for Messrs. Jamnadas Laljee Thakar and another Transferees of Mortgage and Further Charge and on account and at risk of Hansraj Jamnadas Mortgagor, in pursuance of power of sale contained in Mortgage, dated 28-3-47 and Further Charge dated 15-12-47 and also in Transfer of Mortgage and Further Charge dated 10-2-48 and 2nd Further Charge dated 21-4-49, sell by Public Auction undermentioned property on Saturday, 26th inst. at 4-30 P.M. at premises.

ALL THAT piece of land with houses known as "Naran Bag" at Andheri admeasuring 2299 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing Notified Area Committee House No. 76 and Non-Agricultural Survey No. 76 and Survey No. 32 Pot No. 8 Survey No. 33 Pot Nos. 1-8 Survey No. 58 Pot Nos. 3-4 and 5 and Serial No. 1.

For particulars apply to M|s. Amin Desai and Nanavati Solicitors, or to us.

GANDHI & CO.

In accordance with Section 184 of the Sea Customs Act 1878 under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August 1950 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the New Custom House, Ballard Road Confiscated Fents and Cotton thread: Dyes; 1 Round knife cloth cutting Machine; Straight knife cloth cutting Machine; Spreading Machine universal; Larson & Toubro Ltd. Hand tools; Nylon Stuture in boxes; Hel gear for scraper; Flavouring syrup; Cases of Chronic acid; Solid & Electro plating Chronic salts; Silver & Gold Jari; Cigarettes; Import Postal Parcels Samples of Camera & Portable phonograph; 1 Case of Clocks with radium & alarm; 8 Cases of dropping bottles; Photographic Materials; Quinine; and other Mis goods.

MENESSE & CO. will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewree Cotton Dept. near Salvage Corps Station by order of the Insurance Office concerned 4-Bales American Cotton damaged.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED PACKAGES

Under instruction from the B.B. & C.I. Railway, in accordance with the provisions of Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 21st August, 1950 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Parcel Dept near Grant Road Railway Station

MENESSE & CO.,

PAYMENT OF BONUS

Millowners Ask For Extension

BOMBAY, Friday: A full Bench of the Industrial Court consisting Mr. D. G. Kamerkar, President, Mr. M. C. Shah and Mr. P. S. Bakhle heard today the application for review, filed by the Bombay Millowners' Association, asking for the extension of the date of payment of textile workers' bonus for 1949, as awarded by the Industrial Court on July 9 last. After hearing both the sides, the court reserved orders till Saturday.

Mr. B. Narayanswami, Counsel for the millowners, contended that extension for at least three months was absolutely necessary in view of the fact that they wanted to file an appeal before an appellate tribunal to be established by the Government of India. Mr. Swami said that they had already moved in the matter, and the tribunal was likely to be established soon.

He feared that if they succeeded in the appeal and if the payment was made now, it would cause an irreparable loss of over Rs. 2 crores to the owners. He therefore urged that the court should issue a stay order for the execution of the award pending the disposal of the appeal by the tribunal.

NOTHING NEW

Arguing on behalf of the employees, Mr. Shantilal Shah labour leader, stated, that nothing new had happened for the court to change the date for the payment of the bonus. The loss which the millowners feared was only imaginaryy, inasmuch as they were protected by the Payment of Wages Act in respect of any overpayment made. Besides, they had always workers' one month's wages in their hands, from which they can deduct the amount of bonus paid, if they succeeded in the appeal.

The millowners' Counsel Mr. Narayanswami assured the court in the end that subject to their rights under the law, the owners would try to abide by the orders of the court.

Exemption To 4 Mills Deplored

G. D. AMBEKAR ON BONUS AWARD

BOMBAY, Friday.

In statement released to the press, Shri G. D. Ambekar, General Secretary of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh states that the Sangh has filed its application for review of the Bonus Award for the year 1949, awarded by the Full Bench of the Industrial Court on July 7, 1950.

In its application the Sangh has pointed out that in exempting four Mills viz., the Moon Mills, Raghuvanshi Mills, Colaba Land and Mills and the Hirjee Mills from the liability to pay any bonus to their workers on the ground of their having incurred losses or made meagre profits, the Court has failed to implement the principle of collective bargaining fully and logically.

The Sangh adds that the principle of differentiating the weaker units from the stronger ones, if thus approved by the Court, would strike at the very root of the prevalent principle of collective bargaining and would lead to serious repercussions in the smooth working of the Industry as a whole.

Such a differentiation, it is stated, would also seriously affect the harmonious relations existing between the employees and employers of those weaker units.

The statement adds that the workers who have no control over the management and working of those weaker units cannot be penalised for no fault of theirs, if the losses sustained are due to the mismanagement, fraud, etc

If the principle of exemption of losing concerns were to be taken to its logical conclusion it is but proper that the concerns which have made higher profits should have to give higher bonus. The Sangh, however, did not make any such demand because of its adherence to the principle of collective bargaining and maintaining uniformity of payment of bonus.

The second point which the Sangh stressed was that the bonus to workers should have precedence over dividend to shareholders, so long as it partakes of the character of satisfaction of the deficiency in the legitimate income of an average worker. The Sangh has again reiterated its demand that the Industry is in a sound position to pay its workers bonus equal to 1/4th of the basic earnings and has resolved for a stiff fight through all constitutional channels to achieve this end.

'FREEDOM GROUP'

Prof. Wadia Re-Elected President

BOMBAY, Friday.

Prof. P. A. Wadia was re-elected as President of the 'Freedom Group' at its Annual General Meeting held at Cama Hall this evening.

In its Report for the year 1949-50, a brief 'resume' of the work and activities of the Group was given, which was nigh-lighted by a Unity Conference for inter-communal amity held in the last week of May, 1949.

The report cincluded with an appeal to the citizens of Bombay to take a larger interest in the activities of the Group which was handicapped by lack of funds.

Mr B. F. Bharucha and Mr. Purshotam Kanji were elected Vice-Presidents. The eight new members of the Committee of Management are: Smt Mani Kamerkar, Smt Shera Maravala Ku Rosebeh Wadia, Mr. M. D. Japhet, Mr. N. D. Sahukar, Mr K. K. Merchant, Mr. Jal Balsara, and Mr. M. J. Gazdar.

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DRIVE AGAINST BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

Action Taken Against 77 In June

BOMBAY, Friday.

ACTION was taken against 35 persons, both public servants and members of the public, by the Anti-Corroption Police in the Bombay State, on charge of bribery and corruption during June last. Of these five persons were dealt with by the Anti-Corroption Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. and remaining 30 by the Anti-Corruption Branch in the mofussil.

An Inspector, a Deputy Inspector and a constable of the Greater Bombay Police were dismissed from service on charges of bribery and corruption during the month. Services of a Camp Commander of a Relief Camp were also terminated on similar charges.

CONVICTIONS

The following convictions were obtained in various courts of law in the cases handled by the Anti-Corruption Branch in the mofussil:

Dr. Ramchandra Narayan Kachare, formerly in charge of the District Local Board Dispensary, Mohol, District Sholapur, was convicted and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for nine months and to pay a fine of Rs. 500/-, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months more for accepting a bribe of Rs. 50.

Vishnu Amrut Parab, formerly Assistant Rationing Inspector, Poona, was convicted and sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment for one day and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months more. He had accepted a bribe of Rs. 75.

Sitaldas Jesram Motwani, of the Kalyan Relief Camp, was convicted and sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment for one day and to pay a fine of Rs 500 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months more for offering Rs. 100 as bribe to a clerk in the office of the SSC Examination Board, Poona.

PAYING BRIBE

Chimanlal Hotchand, Gidhanmal Hotchand, Prabhudas Kisanchand and Jametra Asaram, all of the Pimpri Relief Camp, District Poona, were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine on charges of paying a bribe to a Police Sub-Inspector.

N. B. Misal, V. B. Pachange, M. K. Salunke and R. T. Dighe, Octroi Naka clerks of the Dhond Municipality were convicted and sentenced the first three to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the fourth to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on charges of misappropriation of Municipal money.

Anant Vasudeo Kulkarni, of Belgaum, was convicted and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months' and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 15 days more for selling ganja unauthorisedly.

Anusaya Kisan Pathare, of Mundhawa (Poona), was convicted and sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment for one day and to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for 15 days more for selling four seers of rice at Rs. 1-2 per seer.

POLICE PILLAR BOXES TO BE INTRODUCED

BOMBAY, Friday.

"Police pillar boxes"—a new and effective design fitted with flash lights and telephones, for prompt police help to the public and checking of crimes—are likely to be introduced in Bombay shortly, the United Press of India learns here today.

Mr. N. M. Kamte, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, who has recently returned from an extensive tour of the United Kingdom and other European countries, has, it is understood, chalked out a plan in the light of his experiences in Europe which will now be submitted to Government for consideration.

Encouraged by the success of the wireless cars, which have helped considerably in the immediate detection of crimes, Mr. Kamte has now proposed the introduction of "police pillar boxes".

Each pillar box, it is stated, would cost the Government Rs. 2,000.

Explaining the working of the pillar boxes, Mr. Kamte told the UPI that after the introduction of the new design, whenever it received any complaint, the police station, instead of sending police aid from there as hitherto, would start flashing lights in the area from where the complaint was received, in order to attract the attention of the nearest police constable on duty. The policeman noticing the box flashing would immediately rush to the box and take up the receiver of the telephone kept inside the box when he would be asked to proceed to the scene of the incident.

IMPORT COMPANY PUNISHED

BOMBAY, Friday.

Messrs. Agarwal Ayangar and Company, Exporters and Importers, having office at Phirozshah Mehta Road, and its four directors were found guilty of the charge of contravening the provisions of the Cotton Textile Control Order and were convicted by Mr J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court today.

The accused who were being prosecuted on two counts were sentenced to pay collectively a fine of Rs. 4,300, the company being fined Rs. 1,000 on each count.

The accused in the case besides the company were the four directors, Chiranjilal J. Agarwal, Sunderaj Narsinha, Jayendra Kumar F. Palani and Rangaswamy Narsinha.

According to the prosecution, the accused received a consignment of two boxes containing wire from Manchester in February last year. They are said to have failed to furnish necessary information regarding the arrival of the consignment to the Textile Commissioner as required under the Cotton Textile Control Order. Further, the accused sold some of the stuff without the release order.

Sholapur Mills Case

ADJOURNMENT PLEA REJECTED

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today rejected the application filed on behalf of four former directors of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills, praying for a two-month adjournment of the case against them and the Company for alleged falsification of accounts and breach of the High Denomination Bank Notes Act.

The adjournment application was filed by the defence yesterday on the ground that a petition made by one of the shareholders of the Company challenging the validity of the Government of India Act, which empowered the Bombay Government to manage the Mills, was pending before the Supreme Court of India. The accused requested the adjournment of the case till the Supreme Court had given its decision on the petition.

Rejecting the application, the Magistrate observed that this was an old case filed in 1948, and as a number of prosecution witnesses have been examined he would not be justified in adjourning the case, merely because a shareholder of the Company has filed a petition challenging the Act.

Another plea of the accused in the petition that they should be allowed legally to represent the first accused in the case, namely, the Company, as the offence was alleged to have been committed when they were managing the affairs of the Mills, was also rejected by the Magistrate. It was contended on behalf of the accused that the present representation of the Mills by the Government-nominated directors, was illegal and improper and that it would prejudice the defence of the other accused in the case.

The Magistrate remarked that no grounds have been made out by the applicant to support this contention. "The certificate attached to the application shows that an interim writ of mandamus has been rejected by the Vacation Judge of the Supreme Court. Under the circumstances the present directors who are in charge of the management are entitled to represent the Company in the case."

The case was adjourned to August 16, as the defence asked for time to file an appeal against the Magistrate's decision in the Bombay High Court.

Inspector Involved In Cheating Case

BOMBAY, Friday:

Inspector Shahani of the Motor Transport Licensing Department in the Office of the Regional Transport Office, Bombay and another person, who is alleged to have acted as his intermediary, are involved in a case of cheating, detected by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the City Police.

The victim in the case, according to the police, is a Sindhi refugee, Hiralal Gandalal Rajani, from whom the intermediary took Rs. 50 as illegal gratification for securing a driving licence for the former.

The refugee went to the Regional Transport Office early last month when he met Ram Topandas Talaram the intermediary it is stated, promised to secure a driving licence on payment of Re. 100 to the officer concerned. Rajani gave him Rs. 50 as the first instalment.

On July 12, the complainant went to the Transport Office when the intermediary offered the licence and asked him to pay him the balance of Rs. 50. Rajani informed the ACB about the matter and after the used trap, Tolaram was arrested.

An examination of the motor driving licence book showed a false entry made by Inspector Sahani to the effect that the driving test of the applicant was taken on a particular date, the police stated.

The Inspector is absconding.

The arrested man was granted bail by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today.

Shifting Government Offices

BOMBAY, Friday: The Offices of the Rehabilitation Department of the Government of Bombay, the Custodian of Evacuee Property, Bombay, and the Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property, Bombay, will be shifted from their present premises to the fourth floor of the New Mercantile Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, from August 7, 1950.

Religious Discourses

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a class on Bhagavadgita in English at the R. K. Mission Library Hall on Sunday the 6th August 1950 at 9 a.m.

The Swami will conduct a class on the Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna both in Hindi and English at the above place on the same day at 6 p.m.

P. C. JOSHI'S APPEAL REJECTED

Can't Come Back To Communist Party

BOMBAY, Friday.

Explaining the resolution of the Central Committee on P. C. Joshi's appeal against expulsion, the Central Committee has issued the following statement:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of India has considered P. C. Joshi's application to the old Central Committee for permission to appeal to the Control Commission for re-examining their decision to expel him from the party. It has also examined simultaneously the political documents forwarded by him to the old Central Committee and to foreign comrades as expression of what he considers to be his correct political views and on the basis of which, obviously, he justifies his demand for annulment of the expulsion decision against him.

"The Control Commission elected by the Second Party Congress being out of existence, as two of its members are in jail and the third inactive and out of the party, and the election of a new Control Commission being the prerogative of a Party Congress alone, the Central Committee cannot take upon itself the task of constituting a Control Commission.

"However, in a situation where there is no Control Commission in existence and when an alternative political line has been made the grounds of his seeking annulment of expulsion, the Central Committee has no other way but to discuss and decide the whole question of P. C. Joshi's expulsion.

DISTORTED

"The Central Committee is of the opinion that P. C. Joshi has distorted the meaning of the editorial of the organ of the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers' Parties on the question of the whole fighting strategy and the perspective of the struggle before India today, in an attempt to take the party back to his old reformist line of betrayal of the people's struggle with slogans of peaceful, constitutional opposition to their enemies—a line which has nothing to do with the international proletarian movement but is, in reality, the line of discredited Social Democracy as followed by the Socialist Party of India; he has advocated surrender of the heroic struggle in Telengana and similar other regions and for coalition with the Hyderabad State Congress stooges of the Nehru Government; he has sought to exonerate the Nehru Government from the guilt of launching terrible repression against the people by characterising the repression as being due to the sectarian tactics of the party leadership; he has slandered the party before the international proletariat by falsely accusing the party leadership before foreign comrades for being responsible for an attempt on Nehru's life—a charge which the Government itself never dared to utter; he has not even waited for the opinion and verdict of the foreign comrades to whom his appeals were addressed but circulated them immediately to his contacts and later, published them with very slight alterations, thereby indicating that his real intention was not to seek justice, but to try to confuse party ranks in a period of intense inner-party discussions; he has not waited for the decision of the Central Committee to whom his appeal and request for Control Commission were addressed, but has rushed to the anti-party press to issue statements against the party and so on.

"It is clear that Joshi has forfeited all claims of being considered a Communist. The Central Committee has, therefore, rejected his demand for coming back in the party."

DANGE'S STATEMENT

"Made On His Own Responsibility"

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Polit Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India has issued the following statement:

"Different versions of Comrade, S. A. Dange's press conference in Bombay on July 19, 1950, have appeared in the press. Many comrades and sympathisers have written to us saying that Comrade Dange's statement seems to be at variance with the policy adopted at the recent meeting of the Central Committee of the Party. They have inquired whether Comrade Dange's statement was made with the approval of the Central Committee.

"The Polit Bureau wants to make it clear that Comrade Dange's statement was made on his own responsibility, without consulting the Polit Bureau or the Central Committee. The Polit Bureau will wait for an authorised version of Comrade Dange's statement before making any final comment on it. The versions that have appeared in the press are at variance with the existing party line as enunciated in the letter of the new Central Committee to party members and sympathisers.

"At the present time, when the line adopted by the new Central Committee, though binding on party members till the Central Committee, Plenum, is under discussion by the ranks every member certainly has the right to express his own views to the party even if they differ from the CC line. But in public statements, all party members must conform to the line enunciated by the Central Committee, unless and until it is changed by the CC Plenum. The Polit Bureau wants to make this clear to all party members for their guidance."

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bijoe Ashad Vad, 7 2006.
Muslim: Savval 20, 1369.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 7, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-16 a.m. Sunset: 7-12 p.m.
Hightide: 04-30, 15-58. Lowtide: 09-50, 22-45.

Today's Engagements

B.P.C.C.: Special Meeting at Congress House, to consider amendments to constitution, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION: John Coats will meet members, Blavatsky Lodge, 6-30 p.m.

ASSOCIATED CEMENT STAFF ASSOCIATION: Third annual general meeting, Congress House, 3-30 p.m.

BRITISH INSULATED CALLENDERS' CABLES LTD. EMPLOYEES' UNION: Managing Committee meeting, Vithal Sadan, 5 p.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee meeting, Committee Room, First Floor, Civil Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA: Inaugural address of Students Union by Shri H. V. Divatia, Vidyalaya lecture hall, 7-30 p.m.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Dr. Radhakumud Mukherjee will speak on "Early Indian Art" (Lantern Lecture) at 6-30 p.m. Shri Karl Khandalawala will preside.

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: The second annual music competition conducted by the India Culture League will be held on 8th, 9th, 10th, 16th and 17th September, 1950 at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay 4. The competition is open to amateurs only. Entries will be closed on 20th August 1950. Further particulars may be had from Chandni Villa, 166/C, Khareghat Road, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay 14.

TODAY'S RADIO

SATURDAY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 5.

7-30 a.m. Mangal Prabhat. 7-45 Air artist, compositions of V. Purohit, G bhajan. 8-15 G. Joshi, bibbas, 12-45 p.m. Tantrakari, 12-50 Suman Shroff, G geet, 1-10 Geetavali, 1-40 Yours, 5-0 M Tarabadkar, multani. 5-30 For children 6-10 L. Kudalkar, mandolin. 6-30 M Tarabadkar, purvi, 7-0 Air artist, G bhajan, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 S Shroff, G geet, 7-30 Sumati W Telang, cl. music, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 Brains Trust, G, 9-15 S Shroff, geets.

VARIATIONS—7-40 Today's prog., 8-0 L Kudalkar, mandolin 8-45 G Joshi, pad, 1-0 p.m. Pramodini Desai, bhavgeets, 1-30 Bhavgeets, 1-50 God gana, 5-30 Sumati W Telang, M songs, 5-45 Air artist, bhajan, 6-0 Pramodini Desai, bhavgeets, 6-20 Progs. for villagers in Mar., and 6-50 in Kannada, 7-20 Indumati Chaubla, bhavgeets, 7-30 Commercial news, 8-15 M Tarabadkar, M pad, 8-30 Letters replies, 8-45 S Oke's M. story, 9-0 Brahmasutras interpretation, S. 9-30 Sangeet sabha.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Prtah Samarmi (music) 7-40 prog. for today, and tomorrow, 7-50 M B Dave, G geets, 8-15 K Kolhapure, been, 8-30 T K R Hussain, G geets, 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad, 5-45 K Kolhapure, been, 6-10 A Hussain, marwa, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 chayapat geets. K. Kolhapure, been 7-45 A Hussain, khe bihag, 8-0 M B Dave, A Hussain, khe bihag, 8-0 M B Dave, G geets, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 Music, 9-30 As in Bombay.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Madhuri Khare, bhajan, 7-40 Progs. for today, tomorrow, 7-45 Jhnankar, 8-15 As in Baroda, 8-30 S N Youth, vocal, 5-30 p.m. Madhuri Khare, G geets, 5-45 and 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Film songs, 6-45 Madhuri Khare, bhajans, 7-0 S N Yodh, vocal 7-15 Letter's replies, 7-25 Musical interlude, 7-30 For industrial workers, G, 8-0 Locals, 8-5 Tadbir, 8-30 Sabrabg, 9-30 As in Bombay.

RADIO GOA

(31-22m., 9610 kcs).

7-0 a.m. Bill Bailey's musical clock, 9-0 Famoud ensembles, 9-15 Dance Music, 9-30 Stars sing, 9-45 Keynotes by Carle, 10-0 Meet the Band, 10-30 Tropocana, 10-45 Pipes of Melody 11-0 Concert Hall of AIR 12-00 p.m. Salon Serenade, 12-30 Hit Parade, 1-0 Variety, 2-00 Four Knights, 2-15 Drifting on cloud, 2-30 Airlane Melodies, 2-45 Piano playhouse, 3-00 Concert Hall of AIR, 4-00, Indian Film Music, 5-00 Urdu prog., 6-00 Candle-light and silver, 6-30 On wings of song, 6-45 Mike mysteries, 7-00, Hit parade, 7-30 Music without words.

RATION OFFENCES

BOMBAY, Friday.

For supplying bread unlawfully, and at a higher price, Magnel Franco was fined Rs 400.

For selling hot milk without a licence, Ramsumar Subharak Ahir was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 200.

For failing to issue a correct cash memo, Punamchand Kewalji Shah was fined Rs. 50.

For obtaining rationed articles unlawfully, Laxman Ramchandra Vaigankar was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

WELL DISTRIBUTED RAIN ON W. COAST

All-India Weather

POONA, Aug. 4, (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Friday, August 4, 1950:—

The depression over south Bihar lies this morning over Gangetic West Bengal and north Orissa centred about 70 miles north-west of Balasore. It may move slowly in an easterly direction. Well-distributed rain has fallen along the west coast and over the region extending from Gujarat and west Uttar Pradesh to West Bengal and Orissa.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SATURDAY EVENING: The monsoon will be strong in Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Chota-Nagpur, Orissa and east Hyderabad and fairly active in the Konkan, Gujarat, Madhya Bharat, coastal Andhra Desa and West Bengal. Fairly widespread light to moderate rains likely in Malabar, South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin and local rain in Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, the hills of the Punjab (India), in west Hyderabad, Deccan (Desh) and Rayalaseema. Scattered showers may occur elsewhere over the country.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely in and around Madhya Pradesh during the next 48 hours.

The following is the weather chart:—Ahmedabad 86 78 T 22.2 plus 5.1, Ahmednagar 84 70 0 6.8 minus 2.5 Allahabad 88 77 1.5 19.1 plus 0.2, Bangalore 83 67 0 3.3 minus 4.0, Baroda 87 77 0.3 36.9 plus 16.9, Belgaum — 68 0.3 35.3 plus 8.2, BOMBAY 86 78 T 35.8 minus 9.5, Calcutta 88 79 0.1 28.7 plus 2.7, Colombo 85 78 T 13.7 minus 0.1, Delhi 97 78 0 19.9 plus 8.7, Hyderabad 87 74 0 12.9 plus 1.9, Lucknow 87 79 T 9.7 minus 8.2, Madras 96 78 0 5.9 minus 0.1, Mahabaleshwar 65 62 2.0 142.1 minus 21.5, Mysore 81 67 0 5.2 minus 6.2, Nagpur 87 75 0.7 15.7 minus 9.3, Patna 89 79 T 18.5 minus 1.8, Poona 82 71 T 11.7 plus 0.3, Sholapur 92 73 0 6.0 minus 3.1, Simla 68 58 0 40.0 plus 14.9, Surat 85 77 0.2 21.7 minus 5.4.

CONCESSIONS TO BACKWARD PUPILS

A Clarification

BOMBAY, Friday.

Such candidates belonging to Backward Classes as are in receipt of Government of India scholarships are not to be held eligible for educational concessions, such as free studentships and free hostel accommodation, from the Government of Bombay. Already, they are not held eligible for scholarships from this Government.

This decision was taken by the Government in view of the fact that in fixing the amount of each scholarship from the Union Government, the fees payable by the Scholar concerned to the College or University for enrolment, tuition, games and examination, as also his maintenance charges and expenditure on books, stationary, etc. are taken into consideration.

If, however, the financial assistance which such students get from the Government of India is less than what they would have got from this Government by way of scholarships, free-studentships and freehostel concession, if they were scholarship holders of this State, the question of giving them some additional financial help from the funds of this Government will be considered on merits in each case.

MIXED WHEAT FLOUR FOR BAKERS

BOMBAY, Friday: As the Government of India have not been able to make any allotment of overseas wheat flour during the current month and as the stocks of this flour in the godowns is limited, Government have decided to commence the grinding of wheat locally and issue to the bakers a mixture of overseas wheat flour and the locally manufactured wholemeal wheat flour in the proportion of 50: 50.

As a result of these arrangements the existing stocks of overseas wheat flour would last longer and it may not be necessary to revert to the old arrangements of issuing only wholemeal wheat flour in Bombay, as far as possible.

Co-operative Farming Societies

BOMBAY, Friday.

Co-operative farming societies will be held eligible for subsidy for all the wells to be constructed or repaired by them for irrigation purposes, under the Bombay Government's scheme of financial assistance for the purpose.

Under the scheme, a cultivator is eligible for subsidy for one well only, whether for the construction of a new well or repairs to the eisting one. The Government has now decided not to treat a co-operative farming society as a single cultivator for the purpose of this condition. Already, the Government had decided not to enforce this condition strictly in the case of private institutions engaged in agriculture for the benefit of rural population.

Satara Excise Division

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Satara South District has been detached from the Sangli Excise Division and attached to the existing Kolhapur Excise Division. Simultaneously, a separate Excise Division has been formed for the Satra North District only, with headquarters at Satara. There is now no Sangli Excise Division as such.

Artificial Shortage Due To Lack Of Import Licences

GOVERNMENT URGED TO EXPEDITE DISPOSAL OF APPLICATIONS

Shri Chandulal V. Shah, President of the Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery, India speaking at the second quarterly general meeting of the members of the Association held at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club this afternoon, referred to the political trends that were gathering momentum.

"International political events," he said "always have an important bearing on economic matters. In the modern world which is so closely knit by economic and political ties we cannot expect to have the isolation of the nineteenth century."

He referred to the Korean War and hoped that wisdom would dawn on the world politicians and that humanity would be saved from the horrors of another World War.

Turning to our economic sphere he stated that the economic position of the country was gradually deteriorating, and inflationary tendencies still continued to exert their adverse effect on the national economy. On the one hand the money market was experiencing a severe stringency and on the other hand the savings capacity of masses had reached a zero point, partly due to the high cost of living and continuous rise in prices and partly due to high level of taxation.

Reviewing in brief the report of the Krishnamachari Commission, recently submitted to the Government of India, he observed that the Commission advocated the promotion of small scale and cottage industries and the development of territory occupation to absorb the surplus population thrown out of employment as a natural consequence of rationalisation of agriculture.

Hitherto, our industrial development had been haphazard and uneven, resulting in extreme congestion at few industrial centres, sometimes even at the cost of all economic consideration.

The success or failure of the report in these and other matters would largely be determined by the sincerity with which the Government was going to implement its recommendation.

OH FOR IMPORT LICENCES!

"Coming to our own field," he remarked, "it appears that Government machinery has remained much the same in dealing with the business community. No action has yet been taken on the applications for Import Licences of members submitted more than six months back.

As a result of this dilatory policy of the Government in issue of import licences it is no wonder that we experience artificial shortage of commodities followed by a rise in prices. He hoped that the Government would devise ways and means to expedite the disposal of applications, as would permit uniform flow of essential materials, at the proper time, which alone could avert the danger of market fluctuations on account of acute shortage.

SAVE THE MIDDLE CLASS

The middle class, said Mr. Shah were passing through abnormal times and most of us being middle class people were very hard hit both by recession in trade due to severe Government restrictions and imposition of heavy taxes. Government by doing so were actually abolishing the backbone of the country which had stood by the Nation and played the most important part in its contribution to the social, economic and political structure of this country.

Concluding, Mr. Shah said: "Government should not ignore this class but adjust their policy in such a way as would save this important section of society from total disappearance from our social structure. If the Government would not take timely steps to save this community, I am afraid it will be very difficult for them to get over the present crisis which is endangering the social, economic and political life of our nation."

SEASON TICKET LOST

A 3rd class season ticket from Matunga to V.T. in favour of Mr. P. R. Swaminath is lost. The finder may please return it to the Secretary to the Editor, Bombay Chronicle.

Mysore Association For U. N. Essay Contest

In connection with the observance of United Nations Day—24th October 1950—the Mysore Association for the United Nations has decided to offer a first prize of Rs. 100 and other prizes for the best essays on ONE of the following subjects:

(1) United Nations Technical Assistance best suited to India, (2) How can the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East help India more effectively?

Each of the prize-winners will also receive a set of books.

The contest is open to all. There will be no entrance fee for members of the Mysore Association but others will have to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 2.

The essay should be in English and should not exceed 2500 words. A single copy is enough. It may preferably be type-written, but if in manuscript, must be neat and legible.

Essays should reach the Secretary, Mysore Association for the United Nations, 1134, Prince of Wales Road, Mysore, on or before October 1, 1950. The results will be announced on October 15 and prizes will be distributed at the public meeting on October 24, 1950.

Communist Booklet Forfeited

BOMBAY Friday: The Government of Bombay has ordered the forfeiture of the booklet in English entitled 'Principles of Party Organisation' printed and published by Shri M. B. Rao at the New Age Printing Press, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay 4, and its Hindi version entitled 'Communist Partyke Sangthanke Siddhant' printed and published by Shri Jayat Bhai at the same press and all other documents containing copies reprints, translations of, or extracts from it.

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AMENDMENT TO PETITION IN PROHIBITION CASE

High Court Allows Plea

DAPHTARY'S ARGUMENTS CONCLUDE

(Before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar and Mr. Justice Tendolkar).

Fram Nusserwanji Bulsara.... Petitioner

vs.

1. The State of Bombay.
2. M. D. Bhansali, the Prohibition and Excise Commissioner, Bombay ... ... Respondents.

WHEN THE HEARING of the Prohibition Case was resumed at the Bombay High Court on Friday morning the Advocate-General Mr. Daphtary continuing his arguments with regard to the maintainability of the petition, submitted that the petition as framed was in reality in the nature of a declaratory suit coupled with an injunction, whereas Man damus was a remedial writ.

He contended that no amendment should be granted because writs were not a matter of amendment and if the proper writ had not been asked for by the petitioner the Court could not give another writ. The Advocate-General further referred to the definition of the term 'addict' in the American Medical Dictionary which was "A person habituated to drink", and stated that on that meaning no obliquy attached to a man who was called an 'addict'.

The Chief Justice— "Suppose a man has an heart attack and he is advised to drink. You cannot say he is an "addict".

AMENDMENT

Mr. Daphtary having concluded his arguments at 11-45 a.m., Sir Noshirvan Engineer rose to reply to them. At the outset, Sir Noshirwan stated that all necessary amendmends have been made in the petition but that the drattsmen of the petition had not then at that time the benefit of the decision of this Court in Emperor vs. Jaysingbhai, 52 B.L.R. 544 with regard to the wide powers conferred under Art. 226 of the new Constitution. He submitted that the provisions as to amendment in the Civil Procedure Code applied equally to Writs because of the provisions of section 141 of that Code. He further argued that Art. 226 applied not only where fundamental rights were infringed but also where those rights were threatened to be infringed. He contended that there was no reason why an honest citizen should be forced to break the law and then come to court instead of coming to court by the more suitable remedy open to him by way of a Writ of Mandamus, and that therefore it was entirely ill-placed to say that there was no merit in the petition.

PLEA ALLOWED

Their Lordships, thereafter, allowed an amendment of the petition by adding in the first two prayers there of relief in the nature of a direction or an order under art 226 of the new Constitution, and allowing the addition of an extra prayer to the effect that in the event of the court holding that the petitioner was not entitled to possess consume or use the said goods without a permit a writ in the nature of Mandamus or a direction or an order against the Respondents directing them to delete from the requirements for a permit under sec. 40 of the Act the condition which required the applicant to be certified as an 'addict" and the condition which required the applicant to undertake not to do anything which would have the effect of directly or indirectly defeating or frustrating the objects and purposes of the said Act, be issued to the petitioner.

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY

Fundamental Right Infringed

Coming then to art. 19 (1) (f) of the new Constitution which conferred on all citizens the fundamental right to acquire, hold and dispose of property, Sir Noshirwan stated that there was no provision analogous to this article in the American Constitution and submitted that if the petitioner's property was sought to be taken away in violation of that article, then the whole of the Prohibition Act was bad. He stated that the Legislature had dealt with intoxicants and non-intoxicants and in doing so it had infringed fundamental rights or had placed restrictions which were unreasonable and against public interest.

Sir Noshirvan contended that the whole Act, or at any rate the latter part of the definition of intoxicant and all provisions dealing with non-intoxicants, were bad.

He then submitted that the power of conferring licences and permits under sec. 52 as well as of granting exemptions to anybody under sec. 139 (c) was "ultra vires". He further contended that if sec. 53 was bad as conceded by the Advocate-General with regard to variation or substitution of the conditions provided by the Act, then sec. 52 would also be bad.

'PUBLIC HEALTH'

Sir Noshirvan then addressed the court on the question as to under which entry the Prohibition Act fell. He stated that he would satisfy the court that it could not fall under the items relating to Public Health or Public Order.

Dealing then with entry 14 relating to "Public Health and Sanitation", Sir Noshirvan urged that "Public Health" had acquired at the time when the Governemnt of India Act was passed in 1935 a legislative meaning. He then referred to the various Public Health Acts in England and stated that the phrase did not mean the health of every member of the public but meant the health of a city or a district or a borough as a whole. He then referred to the various Municipal acts and stated that the meaning of the phrase "Public Health" in entry 14 must be restricted because of the legislative meaning it had acquired at the time and that it should be construed to mean only those subjects which are normally within the scope of public bodies.

In support of this contention, he referred to a statement in Halsbury He also referred to authorities for the proposition that in construing a phrase the legislative practice particularly of the State which had conferred the power must be considered.

SPECIFIC ENTRY

Sir Noshirvan then argued that whenever any particular substance was thought of, there was a specific entry in the Government of India Act with regard to it. He then submitted that the scope of one entry can be cut down by another, particularly if one was a general entry and the other was a specific entry. Sir Noshirvan drew the attention of the court to the scheme of the Act under which noxious substances had been separately specified, e.g. Item 31 of List 1 relating to some aspects of opium, item 31 of list 2 relating to intoxicating liquors and norcotic drugs and item 19 of list 3 relating to poisons and dangerous drugs. All other goods which were not noxious were intended to be covered by entry 29 but only to the extent of production supply or distribution thereof and Sir Noshirvan submitted that there was no power to legislate with regard to the precsession consumption or use of such goods except under the residuary power under the Government of India Act.

The fact that in the whole career of the Government of Indi Act from 1935 to 1947 these residuary powers had only been exercised twice, once in relation to Estate Outy and another time in relation to Requisitioning showed that the Legislature in those days knew the limits of its powers and applied its mind to what was being legislated.

Sir Noshirvan drew the attention of the court to the fact that entry 14 related to "Public Health and Sanitation" in conjunction with each other, and he, therefore, contended that the term 'Public Health' must be restricted by the context of the word 'Sanitation' so as to mean subjects normally dealt with by municipal bodies.

PUBLIC ORDER

'Remote Connection With Prohibition'

Sir Noshirvan then contended that the entry relating to public order was too remotely connected with Prohibition, because it could not be seriously suggested that if there was no Prohibition there would be disorder. He then cited authorities to show that the subject of legislature must be directly connected with respect to the entry under which it was sought to be brought. Sir Noshirvan distinguished the American, Australian and Canadian decisions cited by the Advocate-General as of no application to our Constitution which was differently framed from these Constitutions, a proposition with which the Chief Justice expressed agreement.

TENDOLKAR J:—"What about the argument against you to the effect that even if this legislation can only be justified under item 31 relating to intoxicating liquors and norcotic drugs it is valid as being the exercise of a power ancillary to those subjects?"

In answer to this question, Sir Noshirvan submitted that even an ancillary power must be directly connected with the main entry and such as could be fairly and reasonably comprehended in that entry. This could by no possible stretch of imagination be said of perfumed essences or fruit juice in relation to "intoxicating liquor."

With regard to art. 14 of the Constitution relating to equality before the law, Sir Noshirvan submitted that there was no warrant for the proposition of the Advocate-General that Prohibition was being introduced gradually, and stated that the exigencies of arguments may have driven the Advocate General to that proposition Sir Noshirvan contended that the fact that the Government could grant exemptions did not make prohibition any the less total and that the Act was in keeping with the announced intention of the Legislature to introduce total Prohibition.

CARGO BOATS

Sir Noshirvan referred to the exemption granted to cargo boats and military and naval canteens and stated that the classification, if any, must be reasonably connected with the subject matter of legislation. He stated that if Prohibition was to be introduced, it was on the contrary more necessary for the Army than for civiliars as was apparent from the fact that drunkenness was more severely punished under the military law than under the civilian law.. He argued that the Army consisted of people who are more militant both by nature and training and who could do more harm because of their possession of fire arms.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE:—"It is much more than that. As far as I know the military men are allowed to drink in their own homes and not only in canteens.

SEERVAI—"That is under sec. 52."

CHIEF JUSTICE—"Mr. Engineer, do you know what the effect of your argument would be? There will be total Prohibition immediately."

SIR NOSHIRVAN: "I am fully conscious of that."

TENDOLKAR J.—"You want to sink or swim with the rest." (Laughter).

CHIEF JUSTICE:—"I have never been able to understand as to why, if the State itself thinks Prohibition beneficial, a section of our own people should not be given the benefit of it?"

BEVERAGES

Sir Noshirvan then argued that if Prohibition was to be justified under item 31 it must relate to (1) liquor, (2) intoxicating, and must, therefore, be confined to beverages and could not include eau-de-cologne or lavendor water which were not beverages. He stated that the meaning to be given to a definition in the Act must not be the meaning of a technician, but must be its plain and natural meaning.

The hearing of the case will be resumed on Monday morning.

Sir Noshirwan Engineer with Mr. G N Joshi, Mr. R. J. Kolah and Mr. N. A Palkhiwala instructed by Messrs. Gagrat & Co. appeared for the petitioner.

The Advocate-General of Bombay, Mr. C. K Daphtary with Mr. M. M Desai and Mr H. M. Seervai instructed by M/s. Little & Co., appeared for the Respondents.

BOMBAY NEEDS MORE TRACTORS

Loan Not Sanctioned By Centre Yet

BOMBAY, Friday.

With more than 26 lakhs of trees already planted, Bombay has exceeded the original target of 25 lakhs of trees by more than a lakh of trees. The actual number of trees planted in Bombay State to date is 26,87,367.

A spokesman of the Government of Bombay who stated that the Bombay State had every reason to be proud of its achievement in this respect, said that since planting of trees would be continued throughout the monsoon, Bombay was likely to hold the highest record for India

WANTED LOAN FOR TRACTORS

But, the so far non-materialisation of the one-crore loan applied for from the Government of India, is causing some anxiety, as Government feel that this amount is absolutely essential to expedite Government's long-range projects of reclaiming half a million acres at present run over by Haliyali and other weeds.

A Government spokesman said this amount would have paid the purchase price of 87 tractors of between 70-80 H.P., planned to be imported from America. This addition to the existing 257 tractors, would have been adequate, but if the tractors cannot be bought, the process of reclaiming these large tracts of land, will be spread out over a longer period of time.

The spokesman, emphasising the need for additional heavy tractors stated, that each reclaimed land would yield about 400 lbs. of cereals, totally resulting in an increased production of about a lakh of tons per year.

He said that even belatedly, the amount may arrive, as the Government of India, had "unofficially" promised it. He, however, feared that due to the Korean war, where America herself needed heavy tlactors, even if the amount was obtained the tractors might not be immediately available.

STEP UP PRODUCTION TO AVERT ECONOMIC CRISIS

Dr. Mookerjee's Solution

BOMBAY, Friday.

DR. RADHA KUMUD MOOKERJEE, noted economist, called upon the government and the people of this country, today, to contribute their highest quota towards the solution of the prevailing economic crisis in the country by stepping up production, educating labour and accelerating the execution of various short-term plans for agricultural and industrial development of the country.

Dr. Mookerjee who was addressing the Progressive Group on the current economic problems of the country, ironically remarked that some of these problems had actually become chronic and refused to be solved. He said that the Central budget reflected the true economic position of the country. A glance at it indicated, that the expenditure ws heavy and that a substantial part of the revenue was absorbed by such items as defence, food imports and the rehabilitation of the refugees and a paltry sum of eight crores was left to finance the development projects of the country. Under these circumstances, the economic progress of the country was apt to be slow.

LOW REVENUE

Dr. Mookerjee stated that the Central Government's total revenue of about 330 crores was too low when compared to the revenues of countries like England and America. This was due mainly to the poverty of the people and the low level of production, both industrial and agricultural.

Dr. Mookerjee observed that there were many difficulties in the way of India's agricultural development. There was too much pressure on the soil. There was too much fragmentation of holdings, with the result that the existing small farms had become uneconomic. Besides, as agriculture was only for four months of the year, most of the peasants lived in enforced idleness for the greater part of the year. He urged that suitable occupations should be found to keep them busy during their idle hours.

Dr. Mookerjee was opposed to the idea of nationalization of agriculture. He feared that any programme of nationalization carried out even on a scientific basis would drive out millions of peasants from their land. Thus "confusion would be worse confounded", and Government would be faced with a wider social problem.

RECLAMATION

Another scheme that was suggested in certain quarters, said Dr. Mukerjee, was reclamation of waste lands on scientific methods. This was a question of time. What the country needed today was a short-term plan which could yield immediate results.

"The prospects for industry are also gloomy," continued Dr. Mookerjee. He said that the most distressing feature of it was that capital had become shy and sulky under the pressure of crushing taxation. Labour had increased in strength and labour wages had also gone up considerably. But unfortunately the industrial output had not increased in the same proportion. How to increase the output was one of the main headaches of he government.

Dr. Mookeerjee urged that India should export manganese and other raw materials to U.S.A. in order to earn dollars. He said that India had lost the golden opportunity of having industrial expansion at low cost, which was possible before the war Unfortunately it was too late now, though she was free to act in her own way. She had still a dollar deficit of over 160 crores which prevented her from importing machinery and other capital goods from America. Jute, which was her chief export had gone from her hands with the partition of the country. She however possessed huge quantities of manganese ores, so essential to U.S.A. for producing steel. He believed were to export these, America would be a good buyer for it.

Concluding Dr Mookerjee urged upon the people of the country to co-operate with the government in removing the shortage of consumption goods and bring their prices. That way alone lay the solution of the present economic crisis, he added.

In reply to a question Dr. Mookerjee expressed the opinion that no ethical or ideological considerations should stand in the way of providing finance for raising the standard of life of the common man.

KEEP AWAY FROM SIKHISTAN

Warning To Mazhi Sikhs

POONA, Aug. 4 (UPI): Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, General Secretary of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, in a statement today, appealed to Mazhi Sikhs backward section—to oppose Master Tara Singh's demand for a separate autonomous Sikh province 'Sikhistan will be an instrument in the hands of vested Sikh interests and the Mazhi Sikhs should keep themselves away from the same,' he said.

Mr. Rajbhoj pointed out that several thousand untouchables had been taken into the fold of Sikh community and fossilized in a separate caste, named Mazhi Sikhs. They were denied all social, economic and political facilities, and their condition was similar to that of the untouchables in Hindu community.

It would, therefore, be better, Mr. Rajbhoj said, for Mazhi Sikhs to link their fate with the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation and not be carried away by Master Tara Singh's slogans of separate Sikhistan.

Woman Stabbed And Thrown Out Of Train

NAGPUR, Aug. 4. (PTI): A women's compartment of a passenger train was stabbed and thrown out of the compartment near Dulariya station, next to Itarsi, on the Itarsi-Khandwa section last night according to information received here.

She was stated to have been later admitted into Itarsi hospital.

L.M. Patil To Tour Border Villages Of Hyderabad

BOMBAY, Friday.

Shri L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, will leave Poona for Sholapur on August 10 and return on August 12. At Sholapur, he will visit the local Sanskar Kendra, attend a meeting of the Local Prohibition Committee, visit some villages on the border of the Hyderabad State and perform the opening ceremony of the Trade Apprentice Hostel of the American Marathi Mission.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT:

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION IN INDIA

15 Assembled And Five Manufactured

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (PTI).

MR. HAREKRISHNA MAHATAB, Minister for Industry and Supply, told Mr. R. K. Sidhwa that the Hindustan Aircraft had so far assembled fifteen and manufactured five Prentice trainer planes.

Out of the fifteen assembled aircraft twelve had undergone production test flight, of which nine had been finally accepted by the Government Aeronautical Inspection Department. The rest were to be tested.

The present programme is to assemble 20 aircraft and manufacture 64 from raw materials within the next two years. Two other types of trainer were also being developed.

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain said that 25,21,681 displaced non-Muslims migrated to India from East Pakistan by rail, waterway and air from January one to July 22, 1950. During the same period 3,23,000 returned to Pakistan.

SALT IMPORTS

Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab said that the import of salt had been stopped since the report of the Salt Advisory Committee. There would be no need to import any salt during the second half of the year. In the first half of the year a ceiling of Rs. 58 lakhs to cover the import of 30 lakh maunds of salt was prescribed and a similar provision was made in the second half. But now for second half no import would be made.

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Rehabilitation Minister, in a written reply to Sardar B. S. Man stated that the Pakistan Government had now agreed to convene an early meeting of the Joint Trust Property Committee to discuss the question of religious trusts including Sikh Gurdwaras in West Pakistan. The Pakistan Government had been requested to intimate the date which would suit them for holding joint discussions and their reply was awaited.

BORDER RAIDS

Since April 1, 1950 there had so far been 57 raids on the border villages by Pakistan nationals across the Indian territory.

Dr. B. V. Kesflar, Deputy Minister, External Affairs in a written answer to Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava said that 23 Indian nationals including two police personnel were killed two kidnapped, 30 wounded and 1,016 heads of cattle lifted and property worth about Rs. 32,000 looted during the raids.

Protests had been lodged in respect of all important border raids and several of these had also been taken up by the army authorities or state governments concerned.

No lelies had been received in respect of several of these protests but certain incidents especially on the Bengal border were being jointly enquired into by the police on both sides.

SHIP EXPLOSION

The Commerce Minister, Mr. Sri Prakasa, said today that the Government of India had agreed to the United Kingdom Ministry of Transport holding an enquiry on the explosion of the commercial freighter "Indian Enterprise" in the Red Sea. He said that Indian High Commissioner in London would watch Indian interest.

The Commerce Minister who was replying to Mr. H. V. Kamath, said that the vessel had a crew of fifteen officers, one wireless operator and fifty-nine seamen. As the vessel was registered in the United Kingdom register and as the disaster occurred outside the Indian waters, the Government of India had agreed to the proposal that U. K. Ministry of Transport should carry on the investigation as they were in a better position to do so. The vessel was insured for £200,000 and a sum of £15,000 covered the freight.

ELECTION DELIMITATION

The delimitation of constituencies for India's first general elections after independence is expected to be finalised by October next.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Law Minister who announced this in a written reply in Parliament today, stated that suggestions for delimitation of constituencies from the various state governments were expected to be received by the Election Commission by the middle of August. The Commission proposed publishing these suggestions as soon as they were received.

RECOGNITION OF ISRAEL

The question of India's recognition of Israel was raised in Parliament by Mr. H. V. Kamath. The Deputy Minister for External Affairs Dr. B. V. Keskar replying to him said that it was under consideration, and among the factors to be taken into consideration was the present grave international situation.

Mr. Kamath: Is it a fact that this question of Israel's recognition had been before the Government since August 1948, and what are the reasons for the delay in the recognition?

Dr. Keskar: The question was discussed on the floor of the House fully during the budget session and the Government had explained the reasons why they had not recognised the state. The Government have sufficient reasons for delaying the decision.

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi: What government is actually in power in the state?

Dr. Keskar: The Israel Government (laughter).

Mr Kamath: Is the Government waiting for a change in the attitude of other states before India finally decides on the question?

Dr. Keskar: Last time we made it clear on the floor of the House that we are waiting for an opportune moment for the formal recognition of the Government of Israel and the question when it should be recognised is under consideration.

POINTLESS POINT 4

Prime Minister Pandit Nehru said in Parliament today that the Government of India thought that President Truman's Point-Four programme had been reduced to such small dimensions as to make it of no great value.

The Prime Minister made the observation in reply to a supplementary question by Mr Mahavir Tyagi during question hour.

Mr Tyagi asked whether India's Ambassador to the United States had stated during a radio discussion recently that (1) India did not support President Truman's decision to send military aid to South-East Asia and use the United States seventh fleet to protect Formosa, and (2) Point Four programme had become really "ridiculous."

Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said that the Prime Minister had seen press reports of the radio discussion, in the course of which India's Ambassador was reported to have made the remarks. No authentic version had yet been received by the Foreign Ministry. The particular statements were not made after reference to the Ministry of External Affairs. The statement in regard to Formosa was in consonance with the policy of the Government. The statement in regard to the Point Four programme referred to the fact that the amount allotted for a large number of countries in the East was very small.

Mr. H. V. Kamath: In regard to the second part of the question, has our Ambassador been told by Government that it is hardly diplomatic for her to criticise completely the policy of the Government to which she is accredited?

Pandit Nehru: No, Sir. We did not. All these statements torn from their context are rather difficult to judge, but if the member would read the American papers, he will find that the American press has condemned it in much stronger language than what our Ambassador has used

PONDI REFERENDUM

Prime Minister Pandit Nehru said that India would not accept the referendum in French settlements unless the French Government gave satisfactory reply to the Indian protest against the sentences passed against certain people in Mahe.

The Prime Minister stated this when he was asked in Parliament by Mr. H. V. Kamath whether there was any truth in the report that the Indian Ambassador in Paris had stated that Indian Government would not accept the referendum unless this condition was fulfilled

Pandit Nehru said, "what the Ambassador had stated represents the Indian Government's position."

Dr. Keskar told Mr. Kamath that the negotiations that were going on with regard to the French settlements through the Indian Ambassador in Paris had not borne much fruit yet.

(Other parliamentary proceedings on Page 10)

LIFTING BAN ON HAJ: Al Sayed Abdul Hameed El Khateeb, Minister Plenipotentiary for Saudi Arabia, asserted at a press conference that his Government would immediately lift the Haj ban on intending Pakistani pilgrims as soon as Pakistan was prepared to abide by the International Health Convention of 1926 to which undivided India, Egypt, Holland and Great Britain are signatories.

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MORARJI'S ADDRESS AT ANTI-T. B. ASSOCIATION

BOMBAY, Friday.

"WE aspire to be a strong nation in the world; but the first requisite is health, for without physical fitness we cannot go on with our production and prosperity drive. For this purpose we must fight all diseases prevalent among our people, and these are not a few", said the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, presiding at the inaugural meeting, which is a prelude to several other meetings of the Bombay Province Anti-Tuberculosis Association to be conducted in different localities.

Continuing, Mr. Morarji Desai remarked that there were certain diseases that were incurable if timely attention was not paid to them, and they became very costly and spread their infection over large areas.

The average man, he stated, does not understand all these, as he is illiterate, and the literacy drive would take at least 10 years to yield full results. In the meanwhile, it was necessary to make an all-out effort to impart necessary knowledge to the people to make them realize the gravity of certain diseases.

LIMITED RESOURCES

He regretted that the limited resources at the disposal of the Government rendered it very difficult to launch a drive against all diseases all at once, but he hoped that this handicap would be overcome with the increase of resources.

He exhorted his audience to pay special attention to the care of the poor and to lay more emphasis on prevention because the cure was costly

Dr. B. B Yodh, one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Association, gave a brief outline of the Association's activities and the difficulties with which it was beset.

The Association was started by Lady Linlithgow 12 years ago. In Bombay there is only one hospital for T.B., and this has only 300 beds. The only other hospital is the G.T. Hospital, which provides for only 60 beds; whereas the mortality from T.B. is computed to be 5 lakhs. In the whole of India there are only 8,000 beds, so that much remained to be done.

Dr. Baskar Patel, the T.B specialist, gave a short talk on the benefits and necessity of B.C.G. vaccination.

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Unimpressive Display By Champions

Soccer Probables

COOPERAGE XI TRIUMPH BY FIVE GOALS TO TWO

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Cooperage XI—Bombay's probables for the Inter-State Football Championship, gave another exhibition game at the "Mecca of Soccer in Western India"—the Cooperage this evening against a rather weak First Division side, G.I.P. Railway and triumphed by five goals to two.

It is hardly probable that the Selection Committee, from their grand stand perches have discovered anything new, but I should think that they as well as the spectators were rather disappointed at the soccer served up. Much of the glamour of the match was lost with Bombay's clever forward Parab being absent. Peter Ferrao deputised for him and did his utmost to please as a right inner. Braganza and Ferrao between themselves undermined the Railway defence but Laloo in the centreforward position proved to be a waster. The innumerable scoring opportunities he frittered away cannot be counted.

What hopes the selectors have in trying and experimenting on Romeo Almeida in the left half position cannot be imagined. His two performances so far have provided very little of note, except the fact that he is out of position. It would have been better to try Almeida in his own position as full-back and move Woodcock to the centrehalf position, where Woodcock is quite at home. Krishnan in the pivotal berth this evening showed that in boots he is at sea. Naravan in the right half position gave another pleasing performance which makes him a certainty for the side.

One capital blunder that the wise men of the Cooperage have committed is that they are toying with the Bombay side. What useful purpose does it serve them to harness their team against such weak outfits, especially against a broken defence. It is the forwards that need really hardy opposition. A good idea would have been to play the Cooperage forwards against the Cooperage defence in separate teams. This will not not only give them the right kind of opposition, but also the necessary practice as a quintette.

Coming to the Co-operage forwards, Maxie showed that with good support he can be relied upon to do a great deal of damage. He is quite at home on the left flank as on the right. With Sawant well rehearsed now, Maxie should be fixed on the left flank instead of Salvador.

The Cooperage side took quite some time to find their feet and the feel of the ground and the tenth minute saw them open their account with a gift-goal when Panna of the Railway scored as Sukhlal the Railway custodian left his charge to foil Laloo in his attempt to score. Two minutes before the breather Tambe put the Railway on even terms when he converted a pass from Sawant, the right outer who assisted the Railway side.

After the interval Braganza brought off two nice goals. The first he shot from close in, while the second he piloted from a difficult angle between the goalkeeper and the post, though the goalie had the corner well covered. Peter Ferrao emulated his team mate with a similar shot to score his sides fourth goal and Maxie Fernandes dribbling his way into the box of a pass from Ferrao completed his sides scoring account. Bhickoo, the Railway left winger took advantage of the Cooperage goalie, Bhoja being in a muddle with Shiva and scored the Railway's second goal.

Soon after resumption Duncan was injured and D. Singh of the Navy deputised for him.

The teams were:—

Cooperage XI.:— Bhoja; Papen, Woodcock, Narayan, Krishnan, Almeida; Maxie Fernandes, Peter Ferrao, Laloo, A. Braganza, Salvador.

G.I.P. Railway:— Sukhlal; Panna, D'Mello; Quodandapany, B. Duncan, Gulab Singh; Sawant, Tambe, Shiva, Nakhwa, Bhicoo.

Referee:— P. A. Kunder.

GLOBE 'A' BEAT KHANDOBA

Das Cup Football Commences

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Das Cup Football Tournament run on a knock out basis by the Bengal Club commenced this evening at the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel when V.J.T. Institute accounted for Bombay Port Trust by two goals to nil.

Bhiwandiwalla and J. Pereira scored the winners goals in the second period of play.

Later, in the evening Globe Sports 'A' beat Khandoba Vijay 'A' by two goals to nil in a very closely fought out encounter in the Indian Football League first division at the same ground.

Globe proved to be rather lucky and Khandoba were hard hit for giving way when they almost looked like holding their opponents to a draw, as Globe gained both their goals in the last five minutes of play through Ashok and Bashir.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE ENDS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4. (PTI): The First Division Football League Tournament concluded this evening with two matches which resulted as follows:—

Mohun Bagan 2, Dalhousie 0.

Sporting Union 1, Rajasthan 0.

Miss Piroja Irani (left) and Miss Cookie Batiwala, the Grant Medical College representatives who yesterday won the women's doubles championship of the Inter-College Table Tennis Tournament, beating Miss Usha Munshi and Miss Freni Dastur of the Elphinstone College and Royal Institute of Science in the final in five well contested games.

THAKERSEY'S SPLENDID WIN OVER MISTRY

Khalsa College Assured Of Table Tennis Championship

(By Our Table Tennis Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Friday.

REGARDLESS of the results of the remaining four finals (to be decided on Sunday morning) the Khalsa College, joint holders of the Inter-College Table Tennis Championship, made certain of this year's honours, when their representatives succeeded in qualifying for three of these four finals.

When one takes into consideration that this happy position of the Khalsa College happens to come about despite the defeats of both its Men's Singles players N. B. Mistry and V. M. Nadkarni in the penultimate round, the importance of the performance of Miss Ruby Satarawala will be realised to its fullest value.

Ruby has qualified for both the Singles and Mixed finals, and it is extremely unlikely that she will fail to win both the titles. Excitement this afternoon ran very high, and every point of the games, in which the two colleges in with a chance for the championship honours were concerned, was lustily cheered by their supporters. It was only when Miss Piroja Irani lost her semifinal round in the Singles to Miss Godafried Tarapore, that the chances of the Khalsa College became positive.

Nadkarni failed to make any impression on Yatin S. Vyas of the Siddharth College and beyond taking one game off him, he could do little.

Mistry, the winner of the University championship for the last two years, in a rousing five game match against the junior champion of Bombay, Sudhir Thakersey of Sydenham, went down very sensationally over the extra points.

Having attacked his way to victory in the first game, Mistry tried to emulate his success in the next game also, but found that Sudhir's defence was not what he had bargained for. Quickly he switched over to the defensive, and that was what apparently Sudhir was waiting for. For the junior champion heartily welcomed the move, and attacked with all his vigour, with the first four games divided among them, the fifth game became vitally important. Towards the close of the deciding game, Mistry was 18-20 down. Then ensued two points that will go down in the history of this year's tournament. Mistry defended most heroically against an onslaught that had enough punch in it to tear through any resistance. Mistry won these two points to equalise, but failed to drive home this temporary advantage, and lost the next two and the match.

Miss Godafried Tarapore, the winner of the title two years back succeeded in getting the better of Miss Piroja Irani in four games, and she now meets Miss Ruby Satarawala in the final. The latter defeated Miss Freni Dastur in the semifinal round.

The Women's Doubles title went to the medicos who beat the Elphinstonians to it in five exciting games.

The following were today's results:

MEN'S SINGLES (Semifinal)

Yatin S. Vyas (Siddarth 'A') beat V. M. Nadkarni (Khalsa 'B') 21-19 21-10 14-21 21-16; Sudhir K. Thakersey (Sydenham 'A') beat N. B. Mistry (Khalsa 'A') 8-21 23-21 22-24 21-17 22-20.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semifinal)

Yatin S. Vyas and M. V. Halladi (Siddarth 'A') beat S. B. Jog and M. K. Bhopardikar (Rula 'A') 21-10 21-19 21-14; N. B. Mistry and V. M. Nadkarni (Khalsa 'A') beat P. E. Billimoria and S. Balsara (Grant Medical 'A') 21-14 21-13 21-16.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Semifinal)

Godafried Tarapore (Rula 'A') beat Piroja Irani (Grant Medical 'A') 18-21 23-21 21-16 21-17; Ruby Satarawala (Khalsa 'A') beat Freni Dastur (Elphinstone and R.I.Sc. 'A') 21-19 21-10 16-21 21-16.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Final)

Piroja Irani and Cookie Batiwala (Grant Medical 'A') beat Freni Dastur and Usha Munshi (Elphinstone and R.I.Sc. 'A') 21-12 21-17 14-21 19-21 23-21.

Women Provide Keen Matches In Doubles

EZEKIEL FULLY EXTENDED IN B.P.T.T.A. TOURNEY

BOMBAY, Friday.

Keen and thrilling encounters were witnessed in the second round of the Women's doubles in the Bombay Provincial Table Tennis Championships at the St. Xavier's College Hall this evening.

The best match of the evening turned out to be between the well-known doubles combinations Mrs. Suhasini Joshi and Miss Jayawalawalkar and who disposed of Mani Dastur and Siloo Motiwalla in straight sets, but with narrow verdicts 21-14 and 21-18 were the scores. Miss Dhun Munshi and Dhun Mistry were awarded a walk over, when Miss Enid Bocarro and Miss Gool Nasikalla conceded walk overs.

Miss Chaman Madan and Ruby Satarawalla had smooth sailing in the second round, but they had a difficult time gaining entry into this round as Miss Amina Joosab and Chandrakala provided a really stiff fight in a ding dong encounter. The former pair had to give the first set away with a different of seven points, but took no chances in the succeeding two, to win with the scores at 21-17, 21-16.

The only encounter of note in the Third quarters second round of the Men's singles saw J. Ezekiel have to put up a stubborn fight with A. H. Desai and he finally won in three sets.

The following were the result:—

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (First Round): Chaman Madan and Ruby Satarawalla beat Amina Joosab and Chandrakala 14-21, 21-17, 21-16; Mani Bharucha and Indu Desai beat Pat Nunes and Joyce Nunes 21-12, 21-17; Kusum Lotwalla and Banoo Nowdawa walla beat Urmi Jhaveri and Hansa Khatau 21-12, 21-12; Miss M. A. Lalljee and Miss M. Mudnaney w.o. Miss J. Madan and partner.

SECOND ROUND: Dhun Munshi and Dhun Mistry w.o. Gool Nasikwalla and Enid Bocarro; Chaman Madan and Ruby Satarawalla beat Kusum Lotwalla and Banoo Mowdawalla 21-15, 23-21; Mani Bharucha and Indu Desai beat Miss M. A. Lalljee and Miss M. Mudnaney 21-10, 21-10; Suhasini Joshi and Jaya Walawalkar beat Mani Dastur and Siloo Motiwalla 21-14, 21-18.

MEN'S SINGLES: (First Round): P. Abraham beat D. Balwant 21-15, 21-19; G. Sahadev beat P. K. Nanjee 21-2, 21-15; P. Pereira beat B. P. Bhatia 21-19, 21-17; R. D. Sethna w.o. A. E. Patel; J. Dastur beat B. G. Dandekar 21-9, 21-8; T. M. Rasal beat J. S. Rane 21-17, 21-16; G. N. Galwankar w.o. F. A. Jasdanwalla; N. D. Mendonca beat R. V. Chawathe 21-12, 21-11; A. H. Diwanji w.o. K. Khansaheb; D. D. Walawalkar beat C. Sampat 21-6, 21-12; R. V. Jagannath beat K. R. Davar 22-20, 21-16; A. D. Korde w.o. C. H. Gharde; J. Ezekiel w.o. J. S. Patkar; A. H. Desai beat B. A. Lalljee 18-21, 21-18, 23-21; D. A. Vaidyanath beat S. Krishnan 21-13, 21-16; M. P. Mistry beat S. R. Shetty 21-17, 21-17; M. M. Shinde beat D. R. Kher 21-12, 21-17; M. I. Parker beat S. W. Mirchandani 21-8, 21-12; S. J. Patel w.o. J. K. Umrigar; R. K. Karkera beat V. R. Durg 21-11, 21-15; H. E. Mehta w.o. R. B. Sabawalla; B. Pereira w.o. S. J. Lakdawalla; C. S. Chandran w.o. K. Padmanabhan; Y. K. Nedarya beat J. P. Dubash 21-16, 21-15; V. J. Malik w.o. N. K. Bhaya; S. V. Gaokar beat H. M. Balchandani 21-8, 21-12; B. Abraham beat R. M. Khatau 21-10, 21-7; V. Venkataraman beat K. N. Shah 21-14, 12-21, 21-10; J. D'Abreo beat V. Palan 21-19, 21-13; A. Benjamin beat C. V. D'Souza 21-9, 21-6; K. K. Karanjia beat S. W. Karkhans 21-13, 21-13; U. S. Bangera beat R. H. Desai 21-10, 21-1.

beat R. H. Desai 21-10, 21-10.

SECOND ROUND: P. Pereira beat Rusi Sethna 21-18 21-14; D. D. Walawalkar beat A. H. Diwanji 21-13 25-23; R. V. Jagannath beat A. D. Karday 21-13 21-13; G. J. N. Galvankar beat V. D. Mendonca 21-17 21-14; P. Abraham beat G. Sahadev 21-18 21-10; R. K. Karkare beat S. J. Patel 21-8 21-15; T. M. Rasal beat J. Dastur 24-22 21-16; S. V. Gavkar beat C. S. Chandran 21-8 21-16; P. V. Vaidyanath beat M. P. Mistry 20-22 21-15 21-14; J. Ezekiel beat A. H. Desai 21-13 17-21 22-20; B. Abraham beat V. Venkatraman 21-14 21-13; Y. K. Nedarya w.o. V. J. Malik; A. Benjamin beat J. D'Abreo 21-5 21-14; M. I. Parker beat M. M. Shinde 21-17 21-12; U. S. Bangera beat K. K. Karanjia 21-14 15-21 21-9; H. R. Mehta beat B. Pereira 21-18 17-21 22-20.

1500 Metres World Record Lowered

TOKYO, August 4 (PTI-Reuter).

The world swimming record for 1500 metres was improved today when Fordkonno (United States) won a race over that distance in 18 minutes 54.4 seconds from Noboru Azuma, (Japan) who also beat the record with 18 minutes 47.2 seconds. This was an event in the American-Japanese swimming contest in the open air Metji Pool here.

The official world record, which has been improved once, though without official confirmation to date, is 18 minutes 58.8 seconds by Japan's Tomikatsu Amang in 1938.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-40 p.m. B.E.S.T. vs. St. Francis Goans (First Division Harwood League)

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

3-30 p.m. St. Sebastians vs. Little Flower (Ahmed Sailor Cup).

4-30 p.m. Goan's "B" vs. Indian Gymkhana.

5-30 p.m. Tata "A" vs. Rainbow "A" (Harwood League Division II).

G.I.P. Railway Ground, Parel.

4-30 p.m. Riders vs. St. Xaviers "B" (Indian League Div. II)

5-30 p.m. Fort Rangers vs. B. K. Samaj (H.V.M. Cup).

BADMINTON

Bandra Gymkhana

6-30 p.m onwards Finals of Juniors Singles, Women's Singles and Women's Doubles (Suburban Badminton).

TABLE TENNIS

St. Xavier's College Hall:

3-30 p.m. First and second round of mixed doubles;

4-30 p.m.: first and second round of men's doubles;

6 p.m.: first and second rounds of women's singles;

7 p.m.: first and second rounds of fourth quarter of men's singles. (B.P.T.T.A. Tourney).

LIBERTY BELLE SHOULD SCORE ON OPENING DAY AT POONA

Outstanding Chances For Neola And Queen Elizabeth

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Friday

THREE months' inactivity in Western India racing will come to welcome end with the commencement tomorrow of the Poona racing season at the popular summer seat of the State Government. A card of nine events has been drawn up for the opening day's programme, which was scheduled to have taken place last Saturday, but owing to unfavourable conditions underway, was deferred by a week.

The following are the probable starters, with jockeys and my selections:—

1st Race *2-15 p.m.*

The Neral Plate

Division II—6F.

To be ridden by Indian, Half & Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

	st.	lbs.
DOMAIN (Hayat Mohd.)	8	12
HANGOVER (Purtu S.)	8	12
SILVER PYLON (Sethna)	8	12
LIBERATOR (Kansing)	8	12
GUEST OF HONOUR (Kheemsingh)	8	12
DON'T BOAST (Antoo)	8	12
HOMESTRETCH (Shaikh)	8	12
STENO (Amir Ahmed)	8	12
RADIO STAR (Russi)	8	12
OTHELLO (Fkir Mohd.)	8	12
CASANOVA (Kasbekar)	8	12
INQUILAB (Dinkar)	8	12
MASKED PLEASURE (Sk. Ahmed)	8	12
GIPSY'S GLORY (Khade)	8	12
HIROHITO (Ganesh)	8	12
WINDSOR TOY (Jagdish)	8	12
AL MOHALAB (Damodar)	8	12

Guest of Honour — Win
Liberator — Next Best

2nd Race *2-45 p.m.*

The Loni Plate

Division III—6F.

To be ridden by Indian Half & Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

	st.	lbs.
NEEMPHOOL (Ghauskhan)	9	5
GIPSY FLOWER (Damodar)	9	0
KOKO BO (Shinde)	8	13
CHANCHAL (Kasbekar)	8	13
MISS PIERROT (Dinkar)	7	10
PARKER PRINCE (Chavan)	8	8
MARVEL (Khade)	8	3
LILY (J. Bhosle)	7	6
QUEEN OF HEARTS (Pierce)	8	3
KANTAKA (Russi)	8	3
PIRKHAN (Sk. Ahmed)	8	2
DRY DAY (Hayat Mohd.)	7	13
ROMANTIC KISS (Janardhan)	7	12
SPARKLING STAR (Sawant)	7	7
MIMMA (Raut)	7	7
WON THOUSAND (Shaikh)	7	7

Neemphool — Win
Marvel — Next Best

3rd Race *3-15 p.m.*

The Loni Plate

Division I—6F.

To be ridden by Indian Half & Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

	st.	lbs.
CHOCOLATE SOLDIER (Khade)	9	4
AAWAZ (Amir Ahmed)	8	12
BANSIWALE (Antoo)	8	12
BARA MULLA (Damodar)	8	11
FURAT (R. Bhosle)	8	10
CHERRY BLOSSOM (Antoo)	8	10
CHANDROOS (Kheemsing)	8	10
MODESTY II (Purtu)	8	9
LITTLE STAR (Chavan)	8	8
BASILIAN (Shaikh)	8	8
CARNIVAL QUEEN (Kadam)	8	8
MARHABA (Sumer S.)	8	7
MONTFORT (Pierce)	8	7
CELERITY (Jagdish)	8	6
SALAMAT (Devaney)	8	5
ARMY AND NAVY (Shiba)	8	5
GWALIOR EXPRESS (Deshmukh)	8	2
CORONET (J. Bhosle)	7	10

Bansiwale — Win
Modesty II — Next Best
if abs. Carnival Queen

4th Race *3-45 p.m.*

The Neral Plate

Division II—6F.

	st.	lbs.
WAY OUT (Hayat Mohd)	8	12
PAPER CROWN (Sk. Ahmed.)	8	12
VARUN (J. Bhosle)	8	12
AL HAMIL (Purtu)	8	12
RAJGURU (Sethna)	8	12
VIRVIKRAM (Jagdish)	8	12
WHIRLAWAY (Duffy)	8	12
ACHA MASALA (Antoo)	8	12
DIAMOND STAR (Kheem S.)	8	12
EREMITAGE (Shivanna)	8	12
GUN DRILL (Fakir M.D.)	8	12
ANDAZ (Kasbekar)	8	12
CHHOTE KHAN (Deshmukh)	8	12
GALLANT MAN (Sk. Ahmed)	8	12
CHOPPY (Shaikh)	8	12
SAJAN (Chavan)	8	12
MOONLIGHT & SHADOWS (Khade)	8	12
BALLYNAHINCH (B M'Quade)	8	12

Al Hamil — Win
Diamond Star — Next Best

5th Race *4-15 p.m.*

The Loni Plate

Division II.—6F.

To be ridden with allowances by Apprentice Jockeys who have not ridden 20 or more winners. (No whips allowed)

	st.	lbs.
HONEY BUNCH (Mahomedalli) 9	9	2
HARLEM LIGHTS (Kadar)	9	0
MALABAR STAR (Jai Singh)	8	10
KICKSHAW (Fakir Mahd.)	8	7
STEVE (Aurobindo)	8	7
PRINCES DOMINIC (Gauskhan)	8	7
MADRAS (Sk. Ahmed)	8	5
AROMA (Devaney)	8	5
SANTANELLA (Pierce)	8	1
ATI'S PRIDE (Janardhna)	7	12
INDIAN GEM (Deshmukh)	7	12
MIRELLA (Narsi)	7	12

Aroma — Win
Mirella — Next Best
if abs. Steve

6th Race *4-45 p.m.*

The G. V. Shede Plate

7 Furlongs.

	st.	lbs.
FULL HOUSE (G. Ali)	9	2
BHOPAL STAR (Shaikh)	9	2
AYAAZ (Purtu)	7	11
COURAGE (I. Khan)	9	0
NEOLA (Kheemsingh)	9	0
INDEPENDENCE (G. Khan)	9	0
BAAZ BAHADUR (Shiba)	8	13
FLYING ARROW (Medhe)	8	10
NEAR IMAGE (Hanuman S.)	8	6
HAPPY GO LUCKY (P. Mistry)	8	3
KHUNDIL (Antoo)	8	3
WHO'S THAT (Murad)	8	0
SHUBH LAXMI (Mulsingh)	8	0
SPRING CHICKEN (Jagdish)	8	0
VIVECA (Khade)	8	0
GHIZALA (Kasbekar)	7	13

Neola — Win
Viveca — Next Best

7th Race *5-15 p.m.*

The Ghorpuri Plate

6 Furlongs.

	st.	lbs.
SERENADE (Khade)	9	5
RIM JHIM (I. Khan)	9	4
LIBERTY BELLE (Kheemsingh)	8	12
COUP D'ETAT (Chavan)	8	10
MY PET (Duffy)	8	10
FAIR HAVEN (Antoo)	8	6
DINIAR (Jagdeesh)	8	4
NEW MOON (Purtu)	8	4
FLIGHT OF FANCY (Shaikh)	7	10
PANKAJ (Devaney)	7	6
RED BIRD (J. Bhosle)	7	0

Liberty Belle — Win
My Pet — Next Best

8th Race *5-45 p.m*

The Bhopal Plate

Division I.—7F.

	st.	lbs.
QUEEN OF ELIZABETH (Purtu)	9	2
BLACK MAGIC (Khade)	9	1
DIL-KI-BAT (Kheemsingh)	9	0
HER EXCELLENCY (Sumer S.)	9	0
TRUMAN (Jai Singh)	9	0
PROSPERO (R. Bhosle)	8	13
MAKARPURA (Amir Ahmed)	8	10
STAR SAPHIRE (J. Bhosle)	8	9
RUKHSANA (Sk. Ahmed)	8	9
FIND OUT (Hanuman S.)	8	7
QUEEN OF GWALIOR (Kasbekar)	8	6
PRETTY TOWN (Chavan)	8	5
HAVANA (Devaney)	8	5
THE DUKE (Antoo)	8	5
SAITA (Ganesh)	8	5
IMPRUDENCE (Jagdeesh)	8	4
TAMASHA (Duffy)	8	3
GANG BHUP (Shivanna)	8	2
ROYAL GUARD (Surve)	8	1

Queen Elizabeth — Win
Black Magic — Next Best

9th Race *6-15 p.m.*

The Bhopal Plate

Division II.—7F.

To be ridden by Indian Half & Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

	st.	lbs.
PUT ALL (Damodar)	9	3
THE CAVALIER (Pierce)	8	13
RASHTRAPATI (R. Bhosle)	8	9
PRINCESSA (Sumer S.)	8	9
DOWN SOUTH (Fakir Md.)	8	8
TAMANNA (Antoo)	8	6
PICK MONEY (Chavan)	8	4
DELION (Kansingh)	8	4
BIHARI (Khade)	8	3
DON'T BE SILLY (I. Khan)	8	3
MORTON DAISY (Purtu)	8	2
INDRA MOHINI (Kasbekar)	8	2
MAH-I-NAU (Kheemsingh)	8	0
CALTEX (Shivanna)	7	11
TRUE LOVE (Devaney)	7	7

Indra Mohini — Win
Mah-I-Nau — Next Best

CHOICE TREBLE.
Al Hamil
Liberty Belle
Queen Elizabeth

FLUKES:
Honey Bunch
Queen of Gwalior

LATEST SPURTS

POONA, Aug. 4.

The following are the latest spurts:—COUP d'ETAT (Shaikh) and INDEPENDENCE (Purtusingh) went over 5 to 5 in 38 secs.

Patil And Miss Nigudkar's Brilliant Victory

LEWISES OVERWHELMED IN SUBURBAN BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Friday.

MAGNIFICENT display of badminton by Manohar Patil and brilliant net play by his partner Miss Sumitra Nigudkar brought about the downfall in two straight games of the holders of the mixed doubles title this evening in the semifinal of the Suburban Open Badminton Tournament played at the Bandra Gymkhana.

Both Patil and Sumitra were grand form this evening, and fully earned their victory over one of the formidable combinations this side of India. It was a bad day for the Lewis' for they made far too many mistakes today, to influence in any manner the result of the game in their favour. To the innumerable mistakes that the two made, the poaching of Mrs. Lewis, which was evident on many an occasion acted like the proverbial straw on the camel's back. The Lewis lost very badly, scoringly only three and nine points in the two games.

In other semifinal Ramesh Desai failed to touch the form that had stood him in good stead and brought him so far in the tournament, and Sushila Rege his partner did very little of note, and the pair lost to Bhopardikar and Miss Tehmi Vakil in two straight games.

It was a bad day for Ramesh Desai, for in the other semi-final—the men's doubles—in partnership with Homi Talvarkhan they could do little against the brilliant play of Dongre who partnered Shirke. Ramesh and Homi Combined exceedingly well in the first game, and at one stage were leading 17-15, but then unexpected return by Dongre changed the entire fortunes of the game. The service changed hands, and the winners took the needed three points off the real to claim the initial game. In the second game the losers found Dongre too good for them, and they could only ingather seven points in that game.

Mrs. Nobina Lewis was too good for Miss Homai Dubash, who played very badly today, and the experienced player won in two games conceding only one and five points in the respective games.

In the semi-final of the men's singles, Burjor Shroff made short work of Gregory Fernandes, whom he defeated in two games. Gregory made a determined effort in the second game, and with his side smashes and clever drops managed to get out of his opponent as many as twelve points.

The following were the results of today's matches:

Men's Singles (Semifinal)

Burjor D. Shroff beat Gregory Fernandes, 15-5, 15-12.

Women's Singles (Semifinal)

Mrs. Nobina Lewis beat Miss Homi Dubash, 15-1, 15-5.

Men's Doubles (Semifinal)

G. P. Shirke and R. A. Dongre beat Homi K. Talvarkhan and Ramesh D. Desai, 18-17, 15-7.

Mixed Doubles (Semifinals)

M. S. Patil and Miss Sumitra Nigudkar beat George Lewis and Mrs. Nobina Lewis, 15-3, 15-9; M. K. Bhopardikar and Miss Tehmi Vakil beat Ramesh Desai and Miss Sushila Rege, 15-5, 15-9

Fixtures for Today

6-30 p.m. onwards: Final of Junior's Singles, Final of Women's Singles and Final of Women's Doubles.

More Sport On Page 9

The Bombay Chronicle

WHAT AILS THE PRESS?

According to a published report of a press conference which Mr. Morarji Desai held recently, the Home Minister of this State assured his audience that, if the Indian Press would draft "a code of behaviour", the Government would abrogate the Bombay Press Act. What use is such an assurance? It is well to face the facts squarely. In the year 1948, a Committee consisting of representatives of the press and public figures considered the press laws of India and made certain recommendations. In the fifteen years between 1931 and 1946, the Bombay Province had as many demands for security from newspapers as the rest of undivided India put together. It was reluctantly accepted by the Committee that the Emergency Press Laws should be repealed. Since representative Editors were included on the Committee, the suggestions of the report would have been accepted by the Press as a whole. But the Government of India has not seen fit to implement the Report, probably because the officials who came before the Committee were all in favour of retaining the Laws. It must be borne in mind that there is a tradition of special reliance in this State on emergency press laws and it is not likely that we shall find a more liberal outlook from the Bombay Government than from the Government of India on this matter. Nor should it be forgotten that under the system of press advising, we are already supposed to be operating in this province under a scheme of agreed conduct of code which should, according to Mr. Morarji Desai's own assurance, have rid us already of the Bombay Press Act.

What is it that Mr. Morarji expects from an agreed code? He has answered this himself. "The bulk of the papers would bring to book the offenders, by discountenancing breaches through their own columns," according to one report, was the result hoped for by Mr. Morarji. We are glad that he has indirectly admitted that this is the objective because it becomes the easier to deal with the whole subject. The present Bombay Press Act and the Press advisory system have not succeeded in getting the "bulk of the press" to condemn the offenders in their columns. On the contrary, what has actually happened is that the press as a whole has grown completely indifferent to the maligning of personalities in the Government. The deciding factor is a feeling that, since the Bombay Government is looking after itself with hedges of Press Acts and Press Advisory Committee and so on, there is no need for anyone else to rush to its defence. It is an unhealthy mood but it can only be dispelled by restoring freedom to the Press, and doing away with all these adjuncts of press control which do not serve any purpose and which in fact create a wrong impression in people's minds. Time and again the scurrilous contentions and misrepresentations of certain newspapers are left to be dealt with by the Publicity Directorate with not always the best results. It is a state of affairs that must cause anxiety not only to the Government and the Press but all those who sincerely hold that in an atmosphere of free expression the Truth will assert itself. But until the remedy we have suggested is tried, it is not likely that conditions will improve.

We must state categorically that until the Press learns to stand on its own legs, we are not in favour of further adventuring in the direction of press codes. In the existing circumstances, what happens is that a few simple propositions on mental level with "Honesty is the best Policy" are placed before the Editors and their approval sought. It is not easy to withhold support because the principles are so obvious. After that, the Government uses these agreed principles to pull up the offending press with the consent, of course, of the other signatories to the code of conduct. We see no reason why an editor who presumably has as much interest in his profession as other people have in theirs, should voluntarily go out of his way to make a declaration that he believes in publishing factual reports, in not promoting civic disturbances and in helping the national endeavour. After all, no one seeks from say, Ministers, periodic declarations that they will not take bribes, and, if anyone did, the impertinence will be rightly resented. What makes it worse in the case of the journalistic profession is that the "code" is signed and delivered into the hands of the Government and, after that, there is no help but to acquiesce in a tame press. If the Government is prepared to leave the entire business of correction with the press itself, it would be a different matter. But then, the Home Minister and his colleagues must remember to bring to any estimate of the press in these conditions the same charity which in the case of Prohibition makes him to say that it was never expected that the inauguration of Prohibition would see the end of illicit distillation and smuggling.

Iran's Offer

It is not unnatural for India to be concerned about the situation in what may be called the Pukhtoon area in the north-west of the sub-continent. Apart from traditional relations existing before the recent partition, it is an obvious fact that the strategic significance of the area is of great importance to this country. India would very much like peace and amity to prevail among all concerned in the north-west. It is, therefore, natural to welcome any move that may be designed to establish peace and amity between Pakistan, the Pukhtoon area and Afghanistan. The Shah of Iran is reported to have made an offer to mediate in the dispute between Pakistan and Afghanistan on the subject of Pukhtoonistan. He told the Ambassadors of the two countries at Teheran that, as a first step, they should cease propaganda against each other for three months and agree to discuss their differences under the auspices of the Shah. The Pakistan Ambassador is reported to have declared his readiness to accept the suggestion if Afghanistan also agreed to it. It is not clear if the Pakistan Ambassador's conditional willingness to agree related only to propaganda alone or covered also the main suggestion regarding a conference between the two countries. But another Karachi report attributes a statement to a Karachi Foreign Office spokesman to the effect that Pakistan was always ready for discussing all Pakistan-Afghanistan disputes, subject to the international Durand line.

But the reservation makes virtual nonsense of any discussion of Pakistan-Afghanistan disputes. For, it is the international Durand Line, which is the basis and the reason of the entire dispute between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Afghanistan's contention, whether right or wrong, is that the international Durand Line with all its consequences and implications lapsed with the end of British rule in India. It is this difference of standpoints that has got to be resolved between the two countries and the rest will follow automatically. The Pathans, who are directly or indirectly under the territorial and political control of Pakistan, have certain aspirations, which are not understandable. They are a separate and distinct people with claim to a separate identity and to the means of preserving it, namely freedom. There was a time when the Pathans demanded no more than full autonomy within Pakistan. Karachi's lack of sympathy plus its highhanded treatment of those who made and supported this demand has embittered the Pathans. It has also disturbed and annoyed Afghanistan. Which is by no means unnatural. For the Frontier and Tribal Pathans are the kith and kin of Afghan Pathans and very much closer to the latter than to the non-Pukhtoon people of Pakistan. Afghanistan feels for them and cannot be blamed for that feeling. Hence the dispute. Today, the quarrel between Pukhtoons and Pakistan has reached a stage where the former and their Afghanistan supporters demand a completely free and independent Pukhtoonistan outside Pakistan. But if it is conceded that the Pukhtoons have a case a compromise can yet be achieved through a conference between Pakistan and Afghanistan. No conference, however, is possible, if it must be held on the basis of the validity and unchallengeability of the Durand Line. Yet a conference is vitally and urgently necessary. This is proved by the incidents just reported by the Bakhtar Agency. If a flare up starts the consequences not only to the countries, which will be directly involved but to the peace, first of half Asia and later to that of the entire world will be incalculable.

Thought For The Day

The grand and indeed character of truth is its capability of enduring the test of human experience, and coming unchanged out of every possible form of fair discussion.

—SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

Our scriptures say that, when sin and wickedness and oppression reach a high pitch, upsetting the equilibrium of mundane things, a saviour descends on earth to establish "Dharma". This is how our fathers felt, and we will do well to build our hopes on this belief."

—Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia.

* * *

Explaining at Ambala the Mahasabha's attitude towards the demand for a separate Sikh State, Dr. N. B. Khare said he would resist demands smacking of separation made by any community.

The forthcoming meeting between Dr. Khare and Master Tara Singh is obviously going to be packed with thrills and excitement.

* * *

At Karachi, Sir Owen Dixon, continuing his talks on Kashmir, is reported to have met Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan and "held discussions for an hour."

The report is, therefore, inherently wrong and Sir Owen probably received only a brief commentary on the monsoon.

* * *

According to a Karachi report apropos of the Shah of Iran's mediation offer, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Pakistan was always ready for discussing all Pakistan-Afghanistan disputes, subject to the international Durand Line.

That is to say all disputes provided no dispute is discussed.

* * *

Annoyed over something which he describes as the jute goods export prices "scandal" Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia says in his latest weekly Address to the Nation or something of the sort. "If Government in Britain or the U.S. where public opinion is better organised, had been guilty of such criminal neglect."

But India has more than effective compensation for lack of organised public opinion in Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia.

* * *

Sethji roars further: "The absence of any organised opposition in Parliament or outside has, however, made Government completely contemptuous of public opinion."

Vote for Seth Dalmia, the coming leader.

* * *

The United Kingdom Information Office at Johannesburg (South Africa) has announced that Seretse Khama, "the banned Bamangwato Chief", his white wife Ruth and their baby daughter have been ordered to leave Bechuanaland within a fortnight.

Naturally, naturally. And, of course, South Africa was most entitled to this reassuring information.

* * *

FORMOSA STILL TO BE LIBERATED

—Headline.

Looks to us as if the entire world from North to South and East to West was still to be liberated.

CITY CORPORATION: WEEK BY WEEK

By "Citizen"

CITY FATHERS were more in the news this week than they usually are. And those who keep themselves ever busy with discussing civic affairs were found for once at least debating on their own conduct. The occasion was provided by a motion which sought to point out the contrary instructions regarding the use of free passes issueed to Corporators.

The discussion that followed brought to light many more irregularities in the affairs of the first Municipalised undertaking. Both the new members of the Committee from the Opposition participated in the discussion and protested against the issue of the circular for the information of Municipal Councillors. One of them contended that since the passes were issued by the Committee no official of the Undertaking had any authority to issue a circular on the subject without previously consulting the Committee. Pointing out one more instance of irregularity and utter inefficiency that prevails so far in the Undertaking, the same member disclosed that when he received a cheque for his allowance he was faced with contradictory requests. A covering letter requested him to acknowledge receipt, but when he endorsed the cheque with his signature he was confronted with another instruction to the effect that no acknowledgement was necessary. This naturally provoked laughter in the House but another member of the Committee, who disagreed with the view of his colleagues, tried to defend the officials and the staff and referred to some matters which were still under investigation and brought in the subject of Councillors who were found travelling with their girl friends and are alleged to have tried to take them free too. The whole discussion would have deteriorated in an unseemly wrangle, but the new Chairman of the BEST Committee who is fast acquiring a reputation for his readiness to acknowledge the defects of the undertaking and to make amends for any mistakes committed, declared that in this particular respect the BEST administration had acted in a WORST manner. He apologised to the House for the inconvenience caused to its members, admitted that it were wrong to issue such a circular and promised to look into the whole matter most carefully and to prevent such incidents in future. The Mayor added the weight of his authority to the debate by declaring that he would zealously guard the privilege of the members since he was the custodian of their rights.

CITY FATHER'S PRIVILEGES

The question that has been the subject of discussion outside the House in the press of the city, is what are the privilleges of the city fathers. Have they any distinct rights other than those enjoyed by the public? Can they have precedence over other travellers? Should they have the right to travel on the rear platform of the tram or standing in the Bus when seating accommodation is not available? The answer to these questions will have to come in course of time when the matter is discussed de novo by the BEST Committee and comes before the Corporation once again. Since the matter will be finally settled in a manner that will put a stop to such complications the debate which took place this week has served a good purpose.

Allied with the subject of free travelling passes for the Corporators is the question of a monthly allowance to them of an amount upto Rs. 150 A Bill to enable the Corporation to pay such an allowance has been drafted but the impression that it has been gazetted or circulated by the Government is erroneous. That stage is yet to be reached.

However the question whether city fathers should be given an allowance is being hotly discussed. There are contrary views on the subject. Those who favour the idea point out that members of legislative bodies are recepients of such allowances and even the Corporation had in the past the practice of paying allowances for attendance at Committee meetings. Those who do not favour the idea fear that it will introduce the mercenary element in civic work and hold that it should be possible to find people who would be prepared to devote their time irrespective of such considerations. They probably have the British model in view, but it may be mentioned that even in Britain it is permissible to compensate a member of a civic body for what may be termed as out of pocket expenses or the actual loss of his wages or emoluments which he undergoes for attending meetings of civic bodies. The matter will be more thoroughly discussed when it comes before the legislature in due course and it remains to be seen what attitude the State Government takes on the subject.

SUBURBAN AFFAIRS

Matters relating to the suburbs are going to figure more prominently in the Corporation in the coming fortnight. The "D" Budget which relates exclusively to that area has passed through the scrutiny of the Standing Committee and will be before the House any day in the coming week as an Urgent Business item. It is bound to provoke a good deal of discussion but since it must be passed by the middle of this month may be that the House will have to hold extra meetings or sit longer hours. There is likelihood of the same method being adopted for finishing off the arrears of work which are still there and go on accumulating for want of sufficient time. It is rather curious that while the

(Continued On Page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Favourable Trade

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, the Finance Minister the Government of India replying to Mr. B. P. Jhunjhunwala said that India had a favourable trade balance to the extent of Rs. 6 crores in the first nine months ending June 1950 since the devaluation. The main factor in the improvement of exports was devaluation of 30 per cent in the currency. The serious situation created by the scarcity of dollars in the United Kingdom forced devaluation of all currencies in the sterling area. Does this prove that devaluation can improve the export trade and was it the only factor which contracted trade? Devaluation can have a temporary effect till the price levels adjust to changed conditions and cannot be relied upon as a permanent curative measure. The vital necessity for an export drive is the price factor coupled with quality standards. It was often complained by foreign buyers that Indian goods were of an inferior quality and naturally this fact will not induce a demand for Indian finished goods and raw products. It is imperative that export houses ship standard qualities as per samples and nothing inferior. With profit motives and to meet competition, some exporters are bringing discredit to the country. The other factor, namely, price is the outcome of the Government's monetary policy. Then the Government resorted to inflation during the last war and increased the currency in circulation, naturally all prices rose to dizzy heights with the result that foreign countries which had successfully controlled their price structures by effective controls were unable to buy their requirements from this country. Over and above this, the Marshall plan aid encouraged large imports from the United States of America. Thus our foreign buyers were only interested in essential materials. All these factors conspired together for the building up of our export trade. On the other side, the increased purchasing power per capita due to inflation, created a great demand for anything and everything available from foreign countries. In the beginning, we overspent, but now the Government has wisely placed stringent restrictions on imports which will save the country from an economic crisis. However, no country can think of prosperity unless it produces more than its requirements. Let up hope that the Planning Commission will do all in its power to chalk out a correct line, and in the years to come we will be able to produce all our needs both of food as well as of manufactured goods in this country. The economic condition has a direct bearing on the political situation.

"Watch-Dog" Commission

A tentative proposal is being discussed by the U.S.A., United Kingdom and France to establish a semi-permanent 'watch-dog' commission to inquire into threats of aggression anywhere in the world. The purpose of the Commission would be to have a body ready to enquire into possible acts of aggression before they occur, instead of having to wait for, as at present, a complaint to be made by the victim of aggression. The immediate places to be watched would be Persia, Indo-China, Greece and Yugoslavia. If the plan is not vetoed by Soviet Russia, the Commission will be sponsored as a child of the Security Council. As far as the idea goes, it is excellent only it does not go very far. Merely being aware that a clash is likely to occur in a certain area is not enough. The proposed body should be able to do something on the spot about it. After all a U.N. investigation Commission was in Korea for a long time, was aware that a major clash was coming and was unable to prevent it. The weakness of the U.N. is acceptance of the status quo in toto. A more positive side of its activities should be developed. Take, for instance the case of Indo-China. If there is a flare-up there, as things stand today, the U.N. will have necessarily to back France and the puppet regime which she has set up there. This not only undermines U.N. prestige, but puts that body on the side of a reactionary. This type of intervention serves no purpose and only further embitters the atmosphere. If, the U.N. proposes to watch the likely scenes of clashes, then it must not only watch with the object of preventing fighting but with a view to ease tension by setting things right. The main interest to be borne in mind should be the people on the spot and not one or the other major power interested in that area. For that the U.N. must be more powerful than any single member or any bloc of them so that its decision would be respected.

Security Council Deadlock

The result of the record wrangle over the Chinese representation on the Security Council has been a clear indication that, unless the Korean conflict gets back to the 38th Parallel stage, the Security Council cannot discuss anything else. What we cannot understand is Norway's statement that settling the Korean dispute should not be entangled with the question of Chinese representation. Presumably, intended as a warning to Russia and sympathisers of Russia, it seems to apply more to those who back the United States of America. A news item has been published to the effect that Kashmir is also to be debated in the Security Council. If that is true, we do not see why China alone should be held as undiscussable. As for the Korean issue, it is fairly certain that Mr. Malik will use his veto power pretty freely to prevent the U.N. from being kept along the line which it has so long been following. The only thing that emerges from all this, is that the Security Council rules and regulations are fundamentally at fault and quite inadequate for resolving a real conflict. It is to correcting this that the U.N. must turn its mind and Mr. Attlee's broad hint that the division between Big Powers and small nations should be eliminated rather than emphasised is a useful point to start from.

Role Of Civil Servants!

In a democratic state, it is not enough that the people alone should be alive to their rights and responsibilities. Public servants should also be constantly conscious of their obligations to the people. Bombay's Home and Revenue Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai has made a direct and correct approach to them. Recently addressing the Collectors' meeting in Bombay, he reminded them of their role in a democratic government and particularly of what should now be their attitude towards the people. Again to his audience at Baroda which consisted of Government officials of all ranks, he pointed out with equal force and feeling, the principles by which they should be guided while discharging their duties. Mr. Morarji's emphasis is, as it should be, upon the ideal of service to the people, and public servants must take note of it. Besides courtesy and politeness, which are essential to gain confidence and love of the people, expeditiousness in disposal of work is a quality which public servants must cultivate. Since efficiency of the democratic administration is counted in terms of satisfaction felt by the people, the gulf between the latter and officialdom must be narrowed down to the minimum.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Congress Presidentship

Now that the Nasik session of the Indian National Congress is not far distant, naturally enough speculation is rife over the ultimate choice of the AICC members for the high office of the President. While in this connection certain sections of the Press have pressed forward the claims of Shankerrao Deo, Purshottam Das Tandon and Acharya Kripalani, it is indeed a misfortune that none so far had the sagacity and political insight to comthe most highly organised religious mand the name of S. K. Patil to the reason he would be the fittest choice and he alone possesses qualities of drive, initiative and organisational ability so necessary to fulfil the supreme need of the hour.

It is agreed on all hands that the great organisation of the Indian National Congress should not be liquidated precipitately and more than ever it has a unique role to play now in view of the forthcoming General Elections. It is also admitted that any political non-entity if elected to this office in the context of the current phase of the party's carrier would hasten the process of disintegration and decay of this powerful instrument of Congress ideals and policies. Viewed in this light it is inconceivable how either Shankerrao Deo or Tandon Babu or Krpalaniji can successfully appeal to the imagination of the people yearning for the emergence of a dynamic leader equal to the task of salvaging this mighty organisation.

Shankerrao Deo is tied down to his theory of economic co-operation as the panacea for all our ills and the ideal of United Maharashtra and Purshottam Das Tandon with his undisguised patronage for the supremacy of Hindi at any cost hardly inspires countrywide confidence. Acharya Kripalani is too much of a controversial personality whose cold cynicism and superior idiosyncracies are surely not the qualities needed now to lift the Congress from the morass in which it has landed itself. What then goes so much in his favour as to distinguish S. K. Patil from these people? It is enough that he is completely free from preconceived notions and prejudices of any kind, that he has no partiality for this ism or that, that he has little provincial bias and does not suffer from any of the inhibitions from which those three eminent Congressmen do.

S. K. Patil has been lightly wearing the triple-crown of Bombay Mayorship, Membership of the Congress Working Committee and the Presidentship of the BPCC. What is more he is keenly sought after by the Central Government to fill important offices, like Chairmanship of the Film Enquiry Committee, Membership of the States Fiscal Committee and so on and so forth. And in all these cases he has proved himself more than a match for the office to which he was appointed or elected. More than anything else what should tip the scales in his favour in any presidential contest is his youth, for not one of the three illustrious Congressmen mentioned earlier is younger than Patil. Will the nation do the right thing at this juncture in our country's critical hour?

—N. N. SOOD.

Secondary Schools Hit Hard

I believe all the secondary schools in the State of Bombay have by this time received two circulars from the Education Department, one from the Director of Public Instruction dated 19th July, 1950, and another from the Education Inspector of the division, dated 13th July 1950. The first circular informs schools that there would be a cut of 6-1/4 per cent in the Government grant that would be paid this year. The second asks schools to effect retrenchment in the pay of staff and officers, Dearness Allowance, etc.

The schools have to take a serious notice of these two circulars and bestir themselves to place their grievances before Government.

The grant in aid that the schools will receive from Government during the course of this year is a Government's share of expenditure incurred by schools for the last year. The expenditure is already incurred and no reduction of any kind is possible at this stage. Even for this year the situation is none the less same. The schools are intimated under the above two circulars the necessity of retrenchment after practically half the year is run. Expenditure on the old basis has gone on and even for the next half year it is difficult to reduce it to any appreciable extent as com- Under these circumstances any tall order from Government to reduce expenditure is a hardship that would paralyse the whole working of every institution. Besides, to think of effecting any reduction, in pay and dearness allowance when the Home Member of Bombay himself shows signs of anxiety because of the prices of commodities rising very high, will be undoubtedly a great hardship and an antisocial behaviour.

I wonder how the Education Department is led to adopt such a course without taking the school authorities and the teachers organisations into confidence. All of them, I feel confident, will realise the difficulties confronting Government. Otherwise such hasty steps on the part of Government are bound to create difficulties for all concerned.

—M. V. DONDE.

Food And Population

When a country is unable to produce sufficient food to feed its entire population, the only way in which it can attain self-sufficiency in food is by bringing about a decrease in its population through birth-control. The population of our country has already outstripped food production, and threatens to do so more and more every year. The low level of our food production is only partly due to the backwardness of our agriculture: it is mainly due to the usually unsatisfactory character of our annual rainfall Some years ago, the then Finance Minister of India spoke of the Indian budget as "a gamble in rain". So also is our budget of every succeeding year's food production. That being so, more efficient agriculture will not by itself make the country self-sufficient in the matter of food except in the year in which the rainfall is satisfactory, that is, one year in every four on an average. We shall no doubt become permanently self-sufficient in the matter of food if and when all our irrigation projects materialize. But the larger projects will require an immense amount of money, which is not likely to be found so long as the present financial stringency continues; and in any case they will require several years for their completion. In the meantime, unless the population is kept down by the practice of birth-control, there will be starvation and death among the masses to a deplorable extent. Great famines have in the past violently restored the balance between population and production from time to time in our country. If history is not to repeat itself in future, the people should be instructed to practise birth-control, and provided with facilities to do so. Birth-control will not only solve the problem of food but also of unemployment, and will raise the standard of living.

Surat. —P. J. TALEYARKHAN.

Prayer As A Weapon

At present moment Catholics from all over world are gathering at Rome to celebrate the Holy Year. These demonstrations of international solidarity show that organised religion still plays a considerable part in the life of the modern world. The recent call by the Pope Pius to the world's 330,000,000 Catholics to pray for peace is painful to hear his grief. The Atomic Bombs of any nation cannot destroy the faith, Catholics are a united body without any colour-bar. The church is a unity that is to say a true policy with common organisation directed by an effective central authority.

The religious statistics are notoriously unreliable, but allowing for the largest possible margin of error there can still be no doubt that Catholicism is by far the largest as well as the most highly organised religious body in the world. The faith in India is more widely distributed and more genuinely international than at any time in its history.

The Father of the Indian Nation has given the same weapon as the Holy Father to observe prayer. Gandaiji himself has said, "Prayer is the key in the morning and the bolt in the evening". Christianity will have to face the challenge of the enemy with prayer.

—LAWRENCE SOLOMON.

MACARTHYISM IN U. S.

WHY U. S. HAS NOT RECOGNISED CHINA

LONDON, Aug 4 (PTI-Reuter)

THE United States would have "long ago" recognised Communist China if it had not been for "Macarthyism" and the witch hunt that has been going on till recently, according to Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America.

Speaking at a reception given him by the India League of Britain last night Mr. Singh said that in the face of vehement criticism and accusations of Communist leanings against leading officials of the State Department, the United States Secretary of State could not formuate the logical policy of recognising the Mao Tse Tung regime.

However, he said that in the face of the present Korean crisis, the witch hunt had been called off and all sections were now solidly behind the administration.

INDIAN ATTITUDE

Speaking about the Indian attitude on Korea, Mr. Singh said that all sections of American opinion welcomed the support given by India to the first two resolutions of the Security Council naming North Korea as the aggressor and calling for military action to deal with the aggression.

But Pandit Nehru's subsequent peace move and letter to the Kremlin caused "some confusion" in the American mind. He was glad to know that the Indian Prime Minister had categorically declared in the Indian Parliament that India had no desire to link up the question of Chinese representation with the Korean issue.

Sardar Singh deplored a certain trend in India of an anti-American feeling. As one who had lived in America for the last twenty-four years he declared that the Americans, although emotional and perhaps "children" in certain respects, were far from being imperialists.

They were essentially democratic, good at heart and real friends of India.

NEGRO QUESTION

Answering questions about the treatment of Negroes in America, Sardar Singh said that he and the India League had categorically condemned such discrimination at all times. "I admit it is a blot on American civilistion," he said.

Referring to Truman's declaration on Formosa and Indo-Pakistan, Sardar Singh said that the India League of America had disapproved of the "unilateral action" taken by the President without consulting Asian countries.

Answering another question, Sardar Singh said that the use of the Atom Bomb in the last war was completely indefensible, and this view was shared by millions of Americans themselves.

Mr. Reginald Sorensen, who presided, said Pandit Nehru had shown the world his genuine desire for peace.

Malik's Proposals Voted Down

U. S. MOTION ALONE NOW REMAINS ON AGENDA

LAKE SUCCESS, August 4. (PTI-Reuter).

THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ENDED THREE DAYS OF WRANGLING LAST NIGHT BY ADOPTING AS THE ONLY ITEM OF ITS CURRENT AGENDA AN AMERICAN MOTION TO CONDEMN AGGRESSION IN KOREA.

The Council, over which Russian representative Jacob Malik presided, turned down the Russian provisional agenda calling first for discussion of Chinese Communist representation and second for "peaceful settlement" of the Korean conflict.

Voting on the adoption of the United States motion condemning aggression was eight in favour, with the Soviet Union alone against it and India and Yugoslavia abstaining.

The Indian delegate, Mr. Benegal Rama Rau, explained that he abstained only because he objected to the order of priority of the motion.

On the Russian-proposed item of Chinese Communist representation, the Council deadlocked. The vote was five against (including Nationalist China), five in favour, and one abstention—Egypt. In favour were Britain, India, Norway, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

M. Malik immediately declared the Chinese Nationalist vote illegal and said the item had, therefore, been carried. He was reminded that seven votes were required for approval.

SECOND PROPOSAL

On the Soviet proposal for discussion of "peaceful settlement" of the Korean conflict—to which the United States opposed its own motion on "aggression"— the vote was seven against, three for, and one abstention, Yugoslavia. In favour were Russia, India and Egypt.

After hours of complicated procedural manoeuving and wrangling, which included another Soviet attack on the United States that ranged over the period since the Soviet Union walked out of the Council last January, M. Malik was forced to put his agenda to the vote.

He tried unsuccessfully to get the Council to discuss the items proposed in the following order: (one) Chinese Communist representation; (two) "Peaceful settlement" of the Korean conflict; (three) The United States motion condemning North Korean aggression.

He was overruled and the Council voted first on the United States motion. It alone remained as the agenda.

NOT VIOLETS, SURELY

M. Malik during the debate produced photographs of Mr. John Foster Dulles, Republican Adviser to the American State Department, with American officers in a trench along the 38th parallel in South Korea published widely on the day after the war broke out.

He declared that no member could think they had been 'picking violets in those trenches", asserting that they were talking about South Korean preparedness for war. He assailed the United States as the aggressor in Korea and Mr. Dulles as one of the "main inciters".

In reply, Mr. Austin accused the Soviet Union of "total and unabashed perversion of the facts" in the Korean debate and charged M. Malik with using his position as Council Chairman for a speech containing "obvious and shameless travesties of the realities".

WHILE THEY DIE

Mr. Austin said, "Today, while the sons of members of this organisation are dying on the battlefields of Korea under the banner of the United Nations, and while we have introduced a resolution which would help to bring an end to the devastation what do we have to listen to?

"We have to listen to the speech of a (Council) President who uses his office to make a speech which is neither to the point nor in order".

"We are tired—and I think the world is tired—of these obvious and shameless travesties of the realities with which we in this room are supposed to be dealing.

"The matters with which we are dealing today are too tragic and too real to be served by any preoccupation with propagandistic distortions which were properly referred to here yesterday as upsidedown language."

PERVERSION OF FACTS

Referring to the Soviet President, Mr. Austin continued: "His propaganda statement like many others which we have heard in the past, rests on a total and unabashed perversion of the facts. This has been attested to by the United Nations Commission on the spot and the voluntary support given to the action of this council by 53 member states".

M. Malik replied that Mr. Austin had indulged in "screams and hysteria". He said that this was a proof that the United States lacked any reply to the Soviet arguments.

The Council adjourned till Friday.

Earlier, Sir Gladwyn Jebb (Britain) accused the Soviet delegate of responsibility for the three-day deadlock of the Council over procedural wrangling declaring that the Council was being asked to accept a procedural device "being resorted to for propaganda purposes".

Earlier, Mr. B. N. Rau had said (in part): "My delegation is in favour of adding the item proposed by the United States without excluding the other items.

"These being the views of my delegation it would be more convenient to us if the question of the adoption of the agenda were voted upon item by item.

"As I have already said, I shall not deal with question of priority among these three items until the Council has decided which of them are to be on the agenda".

ANTICLIMAX

Next to the first day's tension during the first hour, probably the most significant moment came after M. Malik had been voted down upon all his propositions, cables PTI correspondent D. P. Wagle.

M. Malik then leaned forward into the microphone, and waited for a second.

Everyone hung upon his words, half expecting to hear from him that he would again walk out from the Council, especially as he had said earlier that the decision taken by the Council was illegal.

But M. Malik merely said in an even tone, "When shall we meet next?" Thereby giving a final touch to the element of anticlimax that had been running through the debate from beginning to end.

That was because there was never any doubt what be the eventual fate of the proposals that M. Malik had asked to be put on the agenda.

Stop Press

INNINGS DEFEAT TO SURREY

West Indies beat Surrey by an innings and 69 runs. Surrey (all out) second innings 204.

W. UNION DEFENCE EXERCISE

FONTAINEBLEU, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter).

The Western Union Defence Ministers and Generals today ended their staff exercise.

Their "tactical exercise without troops", was personally conducted at Western Union Headquarters here by General Jean De Latter De Tassigny, ground forces Commander-in-Chief.

U. S. OBJECTION

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 4.

The U. S. Delegate Mr. Warren Austin said the Soviet proposal, in its entirety was beyond the agenda, and was out of order. He termed the Russian move as devious attempt to delay issue.

Israel To Send Medical Aid To Korea

TEL AVIV, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Israel in her reply to the United Nations Secretary-General's appeal for aid to UN Forces in Korea, has informed him that she will send medical aid.

Tea-Cup Storm Blows Over

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): A nation-wide waterfront strike, starting with a dispute over two cups of tea, ended early this morning.

The waterside workers accepted Prime Minister Holland's offer of a royal commission to inquire into every aspect of the waterfront industry.

The waterfront strike began in Auckland ten days ago, when two workers had their pay docked because they stopped for morning tea.

BAD TANKS, TOO

U. S. H. Q., Aug 4 (PTI-Reuter). Lt. General Walton H. Walker, Commander of American ground forces in Korea, today ordered "a complete investigation" of the loss of three Sherman tanks in Monday's battle of Chinju owing to alleged equipment defects.

General Walker promised that appropriate action would be taken when all the facts were known.

U.S. Dogs For Korea

OAKLAND California: Army is sending war dogs to Korea, presumably to stop infiltration of North Korean guerillas through American lines which has been a serious threat to American positons.

Thirtyone "warriors" will be shipped from the Oakland army base within the next few days, Army sources said.

BRITISH DOCTORS TO VISIT INDIA

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON—A party of four British surgeons, accompanied by Harley Street eye-specialist, Sind—born Dr. Hingorani, will pay a six-week visit to India. They leave by an Air India International plane on October 3, returned to London on Nov. 15.

Their objects is to see cultural and historical places and learn something of the work that is being done in Indian hospitals. Above all, they want to know India and want India to know Britain.

The itinerary of the party includes Bombay, Bangalore, Mysore, Ooty, Madras, Hyderabad, Gwalior, Agra, Delhi Jaipur and Udaipur.

BOMBAY'S PROGRAMME ON AUGUST 15

BOMBAY, Friday.

Flag hoisting ceremonies will mark the celebrations of the third anniversary of the Independence Day on August 15, in the Bombay State. There will be no military parades.

The Government has decided that the Day should be celebrated by holding Flag hoisting ceremonies in the District and Taluka Headquarters, and that the National Flag should be flown throughout the State on all important public and Government buildings (including those in villages) and on forts of historical importance such as Raigad, Sinhgad, Shivneri, Purandhar, etc. The Collectors and the Mamlatdars concerned will preside over the Flag Hoisting Ceremonies in the District and Taluka Headquarters, respectively. The Government has also decided that, no military parades should be held, but, weather permitting, a Police parade should be held at the time of the Flag Hoisting Ceremony at the District Headquarters.

A programme for the Bombay City, which is under preparation, will be announced in due course.

RESORTING TO STRIKE IS "TREASON"

Railway Leader's Advice

VISHAKAPATNAM, Aug. 4 (PTI): Resorting to strike for redressal of grievances was "treason", said Mr. Frank Anthony M.P. President National Union of Railwaymen, addressing the local branch of the Union here last night.

Mr. Anthony expressed himself strongly against getting more money for railway employees by way of emoluments, dearness allowance etc. as that would "not make any difference in the fact of inflationary spiral'. On the other hand it would adversely affect the economy of the country, he said.

Urging the need for effective leadership in the field of railway unions, Mr. Anthony warned against any alliance with political parties.

Earlier Mr. Anthony was entertained at a party at the Railway Institute.

"Disaster" Radio In U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Early action on setting up a national disaster radio network to meet any emergency—armed attack, explosions, hurricanes, earthquakes or floods—was announced yesterday by the Federal Communications Commission.

The plan was first discussed in June with industry and the armed services. Thursday's announcement said that the subsequent pressure of recent world events made the early establishment of such a service highly desirable and necessary.

Rush For War Jobs

LONDON, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Within an hour of the British Army, Navy and Air Force Canteen Service asking for volunteers to serve with the British contingent in Korea, a special telephone line had to be reserved at its headquarters here to cope with calls.

The appeal was for men only, but many of the volunteers were girls who formerly served in the wartime uniformed women's branch of the canteen service—the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute. But girls are not at present accepted.

INDIAN FLAGS IN MIDLANDS

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDONN—This week Indian bags have been flying in the Midlands, the heart of England. Two coaches, draped in Indian colours, have been moving from town to town.

Dinners and lunches have been held at which the toast has been the President of the Republic of India. The occasion for this is the visit of tractor dealers from different parts of India to Harry Ferguson's factories in Coventry.

When Pandit Nehru was in Britain some month ago he met Ulster-born Harry Ferguson, who has revolutionised mechanisation of agriculture. Ferguson, like Nehru, believes in ideas and plans. They both want to see poverty abolished. Ferguson considers Nehru a dynamic personality, and promised India's Prime Minister that he would do everything to help India in wresting more food from her soil. Since then, many tractors have gone to India.

This year India is to get 3,000 tractors. Recently, Nehru on his own account received 30 tractors.

Tractors are important because they help in producing more food, more cheaply. They also eliminate drudgery from farm work.

James Lee in a little book on Britain's crisis has observed that the real issue of today lies not between Communism and Democracy, but between Scarcity and Plenty.

WHERE TOO MANY GET TOO LITTLE TO EAT

"Unless we can make a drastic improvement in world food supplies, the second half of the century will be even more disastrous than the first". This is even more true of India, where, in the words of Mr. Newsome of Ferguson Ltd., too many get too little to eat" Fergusons, he says, want to help India in bringing food to her starving people.

In Northern Ireland the Government has been assisting the farmers to mechanise farms of three acres and upwards. Thousands of small farmers have already taken advantage of this, replacing their horses by tractors. The same thing is bound to happen in India if mechanisation plans are pushed forward.

India must produce more food if her people are to live, and produce cheaply, because her people are extremely poor.

The agricultural industry is the most important industry and should attract youth, brains and capital.

A tremendous effort will be needed in the spreading of modern husbandry techniques, and in teaching farmers to use and maintain the new machinery.

The dealers, now on a visit to this country, have now seen how tractors are made. They have attended classes and learnt how to get the best possible performance from the implements. They have added to their know—how which should be of use to them and the country.

REVIEW OF PLANNING BODY'S WORK

Advisory Board To Meet On August 21

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4.

The first meeting of the Planning Commission's Advisory Board will be held on August 21 and 22. It will review the work of the Commission done so far and will express itself on the views expressed by the Industrialists Conference recently held here, it is learnt.

The Board has fifteen members representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and other bodies of employers and employees. Doctors Gadgil, Gosh, Zakir Hussain, V. K. R. V. Rao and C. G. Pandit and Messrs. Manu Subedar and Shri Ram, Chaudhiry, Muktar Singh and Professor C. N. Vakil have been nominated on the Board on their individual capacity.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas will meet members of the planning commission on Saturday.

A meeting of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India is expected to be held here about the same time.

INDIA'S ATTITUDE WELL UNDERSTOOD IN U.N.

Nehru's Speech Clears The Ground

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (PTI): Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's statement in the Indian Parliament supporting the United Nations action in Korea but criticising the West's Asian policy was available in the lobbies of the United Nations shortly before the Security Council voted on the questions of Korea and Communist China last night, cables D.P. Wagle, PTI correspondent at U.N. Headquarters.

Both in the light of the Indian leader's views and the speech made later by the Indian delegate, Mr. B. N. Rau, the votes cast by India during the debate were so well understood as to cause little surprise or surprised comment.

The New York Times, in an editorial on the results of the four ballots said that "East met West in a headon clash. The character and philosophy of both sides were clearly displayed and the West scored an overewhelming triumph".

The paper did not, however, make editorial mention of the way India had cast her votes.

The paper's Chief Lake Success correspondent said: "Although views of the United States prevailed on every vote, a number of delegates that are its consistent supporters left Lake Success with a sense of foreboding that the Soviet Union from a propaganda point of view may have got the best of the past three days."

He pointed out that Britain and Norway" despite the fact they they recognised Communist China six months ago" had as late as Tuesday, refused to list Dr. T. F. Tsiang.

But yesterday M. Malik's tactics had forced them to vote in favour of consideration of Communist China's inclusion.

"From this it is only one step to vote in favour of actual admission" the correspondent said.

Other writers predicted that M. Malik would keep on hammering at the "lines of cleavage" he had established, that the West might "in the not too distant future" agree to discuss the China case in the Security Council.

U. S. Army Will Be One Million

WASHINGTON POST'S ESTIMATE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (PTI-Reuter):—The Washington Post said today that the American Army would reach a strength of one million or more men by the end of this year.

This would be nearly double the June 30 strength of 591,000—the last date for which figures have been published.

The newspaper quoted Representative Carl Vinson (Democrat, Georgia) of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee as confirming the figure. It had also been obtained from unnamed Defence Department officials.

"The army will reach a strength of one million officers and men or more this year under the expansion of active land forces from ten to fourteen divisions, by the call up of National Guard (Territorial) forces and rounding out of other units", the newspaper said.

"The Marine Corps likewise is going much beyond its previously announced number of 138,000 officers and men this year. Best estimates are that it will total over 170,000 by next summer.

"This will raise the total number of men planned to be under arms by that time to be about 2,300,000."

London Stock Exchange

Market Irregular

LONDON, Aug. 4, (PTI-Reuter): Wave of bear selling in London Stock Exchange followed reports of reinforcements for North Koreans and checked an early upward movement in the prices today. Some initial gains were erased and markets showed irregularity.

Domestic issues were mainly steady. Among the industrials, armament issues were aided by British Government plans to increase the defence expenditure and small improvements were shown by machine tools issues and electrical equipment. British Government funds moved within narrow limit.

An early firmness in oil shares was lost and the section closed uncertain. In the foreign shares, Japanese bonds came on offer and lost one to two points.

Tins and rubbers were firmer but without much trading.

Kaffirs reacted sharply on Korean reports and an opening firmness was lost. Elsewhere among minings Tanganiaka concessions were slightly lower on details of the capital reconstruction scheme.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

1 1/2 per cent B Consols 69-5/8
3 1/2 per cent Con. Loan 94-1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 107
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 93
3 per cent War Loan 103-1/2
3 per cent War Loan 107 3/8
3 per cent Saving Bonds 93-11/16
British Transport 89-5/8

INDUSTRIALS

Asso. Port Cement 82/6
Br. Amr. Tobacco 4-29/32
Bri. Cell. ord. 20/6
Cal. Elec. 21/9
Cal. Tramways 25/9
Carreras 5-5/8
J. and P. Coats 54/1-1/2
Courtaulds 36/9
Distilleries 18/9
Dunlop Rubber 60/3
Elec. and Music 21/3
Fine Cot. Spinners 21/9
Ford Motors 45/1-1/2
Imperial Chemical 41/3
Imperial Tobacco 5-1/32
Indian Iron and Steel 45
Int. Nickel 59-1/4
Lever Bros. and Unilever 39/1-1/2
Marks and Spencer 75/7-1/2
Pinchin and Johnson 37/9
Standard Motor 22/1-1/2
Vickers 30/9
Woolworth 44/10-1/2
Fed. Malaya 89
S. L. Distilleries Ord 22-6
Do. Pref. 23-9

TEA SHARES

Assam Consolidated 12/6
Assam Frontier 11/3
Assam 19/9
Empire Frontier 12-3
Imperial 20

JUTES

Barnagore 21
Samugger 33/9

RUBBER

Anglo-Dutch Plant of Java 9/9
Invest. Trust 20/6
Kula Kelampong 12-6

MINING SHARES

Burma Corp. 3/7-1/2
Crown 4-7/8
Nundy Droog 8/7-1/2
Spring 11/6
Sub-Nigel 4-3/16
Southern Mal. Times 23/6
French Mines 24/6
Petalling Test 18/4-1/2
Hongkong 10/3
Union Corp. 205/7-1/2
Con. Tin (Burma) 1-3
Indian Copper 4/3
Blyvoons 45/7-1/2
Simmer and Jacks 8
Cor. Goldfield 50
Orange Free State 45/1-1/2

OILS

Anglo-Iranian 115
Attock 23/1-1/2
Burma 2-3/4
Mexican Eage 18/1-1/2
Royal Dutch 24
Shell Transport 3-1/8

SHIPPING

P. and O. Steam 46/6
Indian General 6
Nominal Banks 8-11/16
Mercantile Bank of India 22

Implementing Pact On Evacuee Property

INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO INDO-PAK STATES

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4, (UPI).

INSTRUCTIONS for the implemeacuee property have been sent tan Agreement on moveable evacuee property have been sent by the Government of India to State Governments and other subordinate authorities concerned with implementation, it is learnt.

Identical instructions are understood to have been issued also by the Government of Pakistan to their subordinate authorities throughout West Pakistan.

An official announcement is expected to be made simultaneously in New Delhi and Karachi within the next few days announcing the agreed procedure and informing displaced persons of the extent to which they will be called upon to make individual applications. In most cases there would be bulk transfers and individual refugees will not be called upon either to travel or make any applications.

"THOROUGH JOB"

Running into some 20 pages, these instructions take the form of 12 separate instructions letters, each covering a different category of movable property.

The instructions were drawn up at a series of meetings held at Karachi a few days ago between a representative of the Government of India and officials of the Pakistan Government. Mr. D. R. Kohli, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, who represented India at these meetings, originally went to Karachi for two days but had to stay on for a whole week, as it was decided to work out the instructions in detail so that no loopholes are left over in actual implementation.

The negotiations from the two countries are authoritatively stated to have made what is described as a "thorough job" of the procedure for implementation of the Agreement. Many difficulties experienced in the actual working of past agreements have now been provided against.

SOME POINTS

Some of the highlights of the arrangements now agreed upon are:

1. Apart from certain specified categories of goods, which cannot be removed to the other country, it has been agreed that everything else will be allowed to move under this agreement; and what is not allowed to be removed will be allowed to be sold within the country.

2. There will be no import and export restrictions, customs duty or even customs checking of goods lying in safe deposit lockers etc., these will be transferred intact in bulk.

3. Similarly, post parcels will be allowed to move intact, without import and export restrictions, customs duties or checking.

4. All sales, or disposal otherwise, of evacuee movable properties will cease forthwith to enable the owners to exercise their rights under the agreement.

5. Interference by custodians have been eliminated.

6. Suitable arrangements have been agreed upon with regard to shares and property of joint stock companies.

7. Sale proceeds of movable property in deposit with custodians will be paid to evacuee owners.

8. Joint committees will assess compensation for movable property allotted or acquired for rehabilitation purpose.

MERCHANTS' MISGIVINGS

CALCUTTA: The feeling that the Pakistan Government are indeed trying to conform to the letter of the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement signed in Karachi in April last but not to its spirit is prevalent here among the commercial circles, writes the UPI correspondent.

It is learnt that a complaint has been made to the Government of India by a certain Calcutta firm that their motor vessels plying between Calcutta and Assam loaded with Assam jute was recently held up in Pakistan, due to declaration of strike by the crew, owing, it is reported, to the inability of the said company to pay the wages of the crew in Pakistan on account of exchange difficulties. The whole matter, it is understood, is under the examination of appropriate authorities.

CLOTH CONCESSION WITHDRAWAL

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai's View

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 4.

"When most of the cloth is sold at more than the controlled price, I do not see any sense in withdrawing the concession of the sales of 33 per cent cloth production, because it will add to the difficulties of the middle class who is already crushed under mounting costs", observed Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, prominent millowner of Ahmedabad and member of the Textile Advisory Board, commenting on the recent policy adopted by the Central Government regarding the distribution of 33 per cent cloth produced.

Referring to the demand of ports for Gujerat, he stated that Cambay and Bhavnagar may not be useful as good ports because the rivers Sabarmati, Mahi, Tapti and Narbada bring with them tons of clay into the gulf of Cambay which makes the sea upto Bhavnagar shallow.

DRIVE AGAINST CORRUPTION: As a result of the drive against corruption, disciplinary action has been taken in the food and civil supplies organisation, Uttar Pradesh, against a number of Government servants who had a bad reputation, during the quarter April to June, 1950.

Proposed Ban On Vanaspati

KARNATAK CHAMBER OPPOSES BILL

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI August 2: A resolution opposing Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava's Bill prohibiting manufacture of Vanaspati was passed at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce here recently.

The resolution characterised the proposed bill as detrimental to the interests of the country and a retrograde step. It suggested that the Vanaspati produced should be so coloured as not to be mistaken for ghee or butter or used for adulterating the same.

REGROUPING RAILWAYS

The meeting which considered the Government of India's scheme of regrouping of Railways, welcomed the scheme since it would achieve economy and co-ordination.

The meeting confining its remarks to Karnatak area felt that the proposed integration of the Mysore and South Indian Railways into the administration of the M.S.M. Railway would ensure co-ordination and efficiency since this would eliminate periodical closure of booking of commodities like chillies, oil-seeds, cardamom, cotton, yarn, etc., from this area on the Poona-Bangalore line which was now being controlled by several Railways.

It suggested that the Raichur-Sholapur line which legitimately lay in the Southern Region should be included in the proposed Southern Railway and be placed under the D.T.S.T., Guntakal. By doing this, the present handicap in the movement of traffic from Raichur-Hotagi section which is placed under the G.I.P. Railway to Hotgi-Hubli section (M.S.M. Railway) could be avoided. It also suggested that the present size of the district administrations on the M.S.M. Railway should be continued as they were. Any change in the size will only result in dislocation and disturb traffic movement.

Mr. T. M. Choudhary, I.A.S. District Collector of Dharwar is under orders of transfer, it is learnt here today. He has been appointed as Director of Local Self-Government, a post recently created by the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Choudhari will be succeeded by Mr. Bam, Collector of Kolhapr District.

7,30,000 TO VOTE

Mr. Choudhary at his press conference held at Dharwar on July 31 revealed that at the ensuing General elections to be held according to the new constitution, the number of persons entitltd to vote was about 7,30,000 for the whole of Dharwar district.

Mr. Choudhary continuing said that the work of printing the voters' list was in progress and that about 10,000 pages had already been printed. Nothing has been definitely known about the delimitation of constituencies in the district regarding which his office had forwarded some suggestions to the Government. He expected that a constituency might comprise of about 55,000 voters.

Madras Reds Released

MADRAS, Aug. 4 (UPI): The Madras Government have ordered the release from detention of the following persons on their giving a written undertaking to sever their connections with the Communist Party.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER)
NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

Previous closing	37.28
Today's opening	37.25
Difference	+01
Today's closing	37.05
Difference	—20

RATION QUANTUM

The foodgrains ration quantum and the maximum proportions prescribed for different cereals in the Bombay rationed area for the 32nd Rationing Week, commencing from Sunday, August 6, 1950 to Saturday, August 12, 1950 will remain same as during the current week.

SUGAR

The quantum of sugar for the 32nd Rationing Week continues to be 6 ozs. per ration card.

Gala Premiere For 'Alakh Niranjan'

THE dominating influence of woman over man in the world is colourfully depicted in Super Pictures' "Alakh Niranjan".

Its story is by S.S. Washikar, well known for his knowledge of the life and times of Raja Gopichand. The story has crisp dialogues contributed by Manohar Khanna. The songs by Ram Murti and Manohar Khanna are set to sparkling tunes by Premnath and are sure to appeal to every class. Deft direction by Dada Gunjal makes the picture entertaining.

Top artistes have contributed their best to make the film a success. Nirupa Roy, Sapru, Ulhas, Trilok Kapur and Durga Khote all acquit themselves well in their respective roles

The picture gets a nine theatre release by Messrs. Paramount Film Distributors. "Alakh Niranjan" is released today at Majestic, Deepak, City Light and six other theatres in the suburbs.

"Nirdosh" Next Week Attraction

Friday next, 11th of August, bring to the screen Filmistan's eagerly awaited social screenplay "Nirdosh", which will have its premiers simultaneously on the screen of the Central and Excelsior, along with three other theatres in Greater Bombay.

"Nirdosh" is the story of a woman's heroic struggle for her rights and privileges against the conventions and traditions of a diehard society. It is the poignant life story of a brave woman who fights her way through countless odds and is victorious at the end.

Starring the charming Rehana with Shyam, Kuldip and Om Prakash in the principal roles, "Nirdosh" is produced and directed by the popular Najam Naqvi, and has a rich supporting cast containing such veterans as K. M. Singh, Misra and S. L Puri. Raja Mehdi Ali Khan, and S. H. Behari have contributed the lyrics for the picture. Marshall Braganza is responsible for the photography.

"Nirdosh" promises to be a major attraction for the city's filmfans during the Independence Day festival. Its powerful story, combined with Filmistan's technique makes it a "must."

'SABAK' COMPLETES 22 WEEKS IN CITY

"Sabak" which has now completed 22 weeks in Bombay, will celebrate its Silver Jubilee next Friday.

The success of Sabak" is due to its producer-director Sadiq the creator of many silver jubilee hits. Sadiq's clever blending of comedy and drama accounts for its popular success.

The serious roles are handled by Jagirdar and Kumar, Munawar Sultana and Karan Dewan with sincerity and earnestness. Om Prakash is brilliant as the unsophisticated lover.

EROS

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Walt Disney's amazing new creation - - - - - -

with Bing Crosby singing 3 New Songs!

"THE ADVENTURES OF ICHABOD & Mr. TOAD"

Technicolor (RKO)

Told & Sung by BING CROSBY

TOMORROW at 10 A.M.
Reduced Rates

"Tarzan & The Huntress"

Listen to Radio Goa on 31 Metres.

"The Northern Lights of Bombay"

AURORA

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Action, Intrigue and Excitement in the screen's most vivid adventure story!

TOMORROW MORNING at 10-30
Whole Serial Show!

"PERILS OF NYOKA"

HIND-MATA

- - - - PAREL - - - -

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30

Sat. Sun. 12-30

ALL IN COLOUR

28TH WEEK! | JAYANT DESAI PICTURE

HAR-HAR-MAHADEO

NIRUPA ROY, TRILOK KAPUR, JEEVAN, DURGA KHOTE

Sun. Morn. 10 a.m.

ADVENTURE IN FILVEREDO

Columbia Picture

"EK THI LARKI" REVIVED

In response to public demand, the popular comedy hit "Ek Thi Larki" is being revived at the Excelsior from Friday the 4th August for one week only.

According to all who have seen it, Shorey's "Ek Thi Larki" is a most delightful entertainment abounding in hilarious situations and gags. It is distinguished by scrumptious performances by Meena, Motilal, Kuldip, Johar and Majnu.

"PAHELA ADMI"

Now in its combined eleventh week at the Krishna and Chitra, "Pahela Admi" has been applauded by press and public as a realistic I.N.A. saga having a flaming patriotism It deals with India's struggle for freedom—right from the days of 1857, when the people's unrest flamed into fires of revolt, to the turbulent times of 1942.

"Pahela Admi" features Smriti, Balraj, Vijaykumar, Pahari, Pal Mahendra and Ashita.

Veteran Kumar, known as the screen's best character actor gives another characteristic performance with a perfection in Bombay Talkies "Mahal" the next change at the Roxy.

"La Jawab" Runs Well

Running well at the Super cinema, Variety Productions' "La Jawab" is delighting filmgoers with its music and dances. "La Jawab" has an absorbing story and direction, both of which rely on music and dance to achieve their effect.

J. P. Advani scores a triumph with "La Jawab". The story presents a striking contrast between the love of a city-bred girl and that of a village maid.

Starring Rehanna, Kuldip, David, Sohan, Kavita and Randhir, La Jawab" was produced by Asha Biswas and directed by J. P. Advani. The musical score is by the well known Anil Biswas.

"Putli" Still Going Strong At Kamal

Punjab Film Corporation's "Putli", now running at the Kamal in its 16th week, appeals to every type of audience.

"Putli" is a thrilling and entertaining film, The story of an educated young girl who finds herself enticed by a black-mailer. There are songs and dances, and the antics of two pick-pockets played by Yakub and Majnu ars amusing yet realistic.

Apart from entertainment, the picture offers food for thought. Its tirade against crime is eloquent and one cannot but appreciate it. Yakub plays a pick-pocket who tries to reform and ultimately reveals the real causes which drove him to lead this life of crime. Mumtaz Shanti is graceful and charming in the title role. Pran, Majnu, Husna Banu and Shreenath lead the supporting cast.

SADIQ'S NEW VENTURE: 'ANMOL RATTAN'

Producer Jaimani Dewan, author Madhok and director M. Sadiq have distinguished themselves in the field of tragedy by the memorable "Rattan". Now they are bidding for honours in the field of comedy with "Anmol Rattan", booked for early release in Bombay.

We are told that "Anmol Rattan" is positively hilarious, with Gope the popular comedian providing the major share of laughter. The story itself revolves round a poet who wins a prize and goes to a village where he is caught in a web of adventure. Karan Dewan plays this role with Meena as the romantic lead. Others in the cast are Nirmala, who stages a welcome return to the screen after a lapse of several months, Gulab, Madanpuri and Cuckoo. Vinod has given the music, while Madhok has written the lyrics.

'DAHEJ' SUCCESSFUL

Every day reports are pouring in of the reception accorded to "Dahej." The news from Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Simla, Dehra Dun. Mussoorie and other centres indicates that the picture has been a success everywhere.

This success is mainly due to the fact that its theme has an universal appeal. The story, though set in Lucknow, is presented in such a manner that it appeals to every Indian.

On The Indian Screen

Ashok Kumar in "Adhi Raat".

Nargis In New Role In "Adhi Raat"

For the first time since "Humayun", Nargis and Ashok Kumar, two of our most popular stars, are appearing together in Kuldip Picture's much awaited "Adhi Raat", which has its premiere on Friday 11th August at the Imperial and Capitol.

In "Adhi Raat", Nargis dons typical Maharashtrian attire for the first time, and plays the role of a spirited girl who is mellowed by the suffering and hardships she has to undergo as the wife of a tyrannical and vice-laden husband. In a moment of despair she meets a young doctor, played by Ashok Kumar who renews her interest in life.

The film is directed by S. K. Ojah, who has tried to give realism to this thought-provoking story.

'MANGROOR' TO BE OUT SOON

The persistent demand of picture-goers for something novel and realistic meets with a response in "Mangroor" The creators of that musical hit "Mela", Wadia Films Ltd., can take reasonable pride in their "Mangroor."

"Mangroor" has a brilliant cast lead by Nigar, Meenakumari, Rehman and Jairaj Directed by R. D. Mathur, the picture has a fast tempo and rich production values. Its story is by that experienced writer Agha Jani Kashmiri. Its catchy tunes are sure to be liked.

"Mangroor" is a Hilla Wadia Production booked for early release at one of the premiers houses in the city.

COMEDY OF ERRORS OPENS AT CAPITOL

Opening at the Capitol and Royal this week is the Rajan Pictures' production "Hanste Ranena", which is based on a screenplay by Mohamed Hussain and directed by him. The film is a comedy built on a whole heap of misunderstandings, and the net result is that the audience thoroughly enjoy themselves.

There are no headliners in the cast, which consists of Mukri, Mumtaz, Heera Sawant and Arvindkumar, together with a large assortment of actors who all have an opportunity to indulge in every manner of strong arm stunt. These latter are pleasing indeed to the greater part of the audience, and the roars of appreciation are proof enough. This is completely unsubtle both in its treatment of plot and in the portrayals, but will appeal to all who enjoy unsophisticated fare.

The music of the film is by Wadhva and the photography is by Suleman and Manzoor, while the lyrics have been penned by Faruq Kaiser and Indivar.

Glamorous Nimmi who stars in "Sabz Bagh"

I. N. T'S "AUGUST FESTIVAL"

The Indian National Theatre have chalked out an interesting programme for their "August Festival", which will be held tomorrow at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at Sandhurst Road.

Among the principal items will be a one-act Gujarati comedy "Kakani Kala" and a humorous English skit by Pessi Khandalawala.

This will be followed by three one-act Parsi Gujarati comedies written and directed by Phiroze Antia at the St Xavier's College Hall, on the 27th and 31 Aug Among the cast of these comedies, "Harischandra Second", "Faselo Faresto" and "Dukhiari Dinoo" are Phiroze Antia, Homi Tavadia, Jimmy Pocha, Dossan Mistry, Dinoo Nicholson, Mani Patel and Jamshed Tata.

The plans will be open at the Chetana Restaurant, Rampart Row from Monday, the 7th August

After this interlude, the popular Gujerati comedy "Lagnani Bedi" will be revived at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan on the 9th and 10th September.

THRILLS OF THE JUNGLE

A jungle thriller entertains the Bombay public at Taj and Paradise, where Sushil Films "Jungle Man" is running to packed houses.

A favourite star of stunt films. Bhagwan has a role that provides gags and laughs in true Bhagwan style. Baburao gives a fine performance as the jungle man. Madhuri stages a come back with a role that is true to life.

Sorab Modi' Next Hit

One of the major productions of the year, the mammoth Sohrab Modi production "Sheesh Mahal" takes the screen at the New Empire theatre next week. Long queues have already formed at the theatre, and from all looks it seems as if there is going to be a crowd of absolutely unmanageable proportions.

The film, which is made on a gigantic scale, stars Sohrab Modi, who returns to the screen after a prolonged absence. The feminine lead is in the hands of the lovely Naseem, while the supporting cast is made up of players who are stars in their own right. Nigar Sultana, Pushpa Hans, Amarnath, Pran and Mubarak are but a few of the many experienced and talented players who have contributed to the film, and to everyone who is fond of the Indian screen, the film must take a high place on the priority list.

NIRMAL PICTURES MAIDEN VENTURE

The Muhurat was performed on Sunday the 30th July, of Nirmal Pictures' maiden "Sabz Bagh" Prominent among the guests, apart from the artistes and those connected with the film, were A. R. Kardar, Mr. and Mrs. Rook K. Shorey, Jamini Dewan and Mr. and Mrs. Kidar Sharma.

Aziz Kashmiri is directing the picture, and songs are by Vinod and Gulshan Sufi. The cast includes Nimmi, Shekhar and Karan Dewan.

'Rai Mukut' Acclaimed

Mohan's costume adventure picture "Raj Mukut" released last Friday has received an unprecedented reception at all cinemas and has drawn full houses. "Raj Mukut" is also released at the Broadway from this Friday.

Baby Tabassum steals every scene and carries the whole show. The songs and dances of "Raj Mukut", its duels, it's powerful story and dialogue, and the skilled performance of Nimmi, Jairaj, Ramsing and Sapru are acclaimed by all.

"Raj Mukut" is showing at the Swastik, Jai Hind, Rivoli, Bandra Talkies, Alwyn (Kalyan) and Broadway.

A Revolutionary Says:

Let's Get Out Of Commonwealth

BANARAS, August 4, (PTI).

RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP, well-known Indian revolutionary, yesterday pleaded for India's withdrawal from the Commonwealth in order to save her from the consequences of the threatening world war. He was addressing a student meeting.

He said that Britain and America were "twin imperialists" America was ambitious to establish her supermacy where British imperialim had lost ground

"Our ties with Britain", he said, "would mean our alliance with America. The retain in the Commonwealth, therefore, is to invite war on Indian soil," he added.

ENSURING SUPPLY OF CLOTH TO CONSUMER

U.P. Government Fixes Margins Of Profit For Dealers

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, August 4

TO ensure the availability of cloth to the consumer at the correct price and for equitable distribution of profit between wholesale and retail dealers in cloth, the U. P. Government has fixed margins of profit for each class of intermediate dealers.

For cloth imported from outside U. P. centres, the individual district importer will be entitled to a profit of Rs. 5-8 per cent. The dealer who receives cloth from the importer will get Rs. 1-4 per cent. The retailer's margin will be Rs. 8-12 per cent for cloth procured from U. P. mills.

Profit margins of individual importer will be Rs. 3-12 per cent, of B I class dealer Rs. 2 per cent, and retailer, Rs. 7-4 per cent.

Profit margins of Provincial Marketing Federation and Wholesale Dealels Association will be combined profit of individual importer and B I class dealer. These scheduled margins of profit will come into immediate effect for cloth in stock with importers of November and post-November months of packing and will also be applicable to all consignments that may be received in the future. The consumer will get cloth 14 per cent above ex-mill price plus excise duty of Government of India and sales tax of U. P. and other state governments.

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE

As a result of the drive against corruption, disciplinary action has been taken in the Food and Civil Supplies organisation, U. P., against a number of Government servants who had a bad reputation during the quarter April to June 1950. Sixty-seven persons were discharged or dismissel from service, 58, against whom an inquiry is pending, have been suspended and eight resigned. This does not include cases decided by courts or dealt with by the police or anti-corruption department.

23 To Die In Lonawa Dargah Case In U. P.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 4. (PTI): Twenty-three persons were sentenced to death and seventy-five to various terms of imprisonment when judgment was pronounced by Mr. Data Ram Misra, Additional Civil and Sessions Judge, Gonda, in the sensational trial known as the Lonawa Dargah case.

One hundred and eighty-nine persons were sent up for trial for rioting arson, looting, and murder on July 30, 1949, in Lonawa Dargah village, about sixteen miles from Gonda in Intiathok police circle when eight persons were murdered.

Besides these 98 accused, five were sentenced to detention till the rising of the court and a fine of Rs. 100 each, three till the rising of the court and ten to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Seventy-three persons were acquitted.

With regard to arson and looting, all the accused were acquitted as it was held that the common object of the mob was not to commit dacoity.

THE CASE

According to the prosecution, the butchers of Lonawa Dargah were habitual cattle-lifters, and on the night of July 29, 1949 they stole away from village Amaruna in Bahraich district three cows and a bull. As they were running away with them, the bull bellowed. On hearing it the people of Amaruna set off in search of their cattle knowing well who the lifters could be.

After a search, they found two cows and the bull at some distance, but one cow was still missing. It was suggested that instead of carrying on the search further it would be better if the people of Lonawa Dargah and other neighbouring villages were called and a panchayat held for the return of the missing cow. The Panchayat was fixed up for the next morning near the house of Aladin, which was about a furlong from Lonawa Dargah.

Next morning when the people started coming in from all directions for the panchayat, about 200 to 250 armed men ran up from the Lonawa side and attacked them killing five on the spot and inflicting fatal injuries on two.

The prosecution further alleged that the militant mob returned to Aladin's place and killed Aladin and set fire to his house.

CONFESSIONS NOT PROPERLY MADE

Shoebullah Case Defence

HYDERABAD, Aug. 4 (PTI): Syed Kasim Razvi did not figure in today's hearing of the Shoebullah Murder Case here. The Special Tribunal met for a short time and adjourned.

Earlier Mr. Dawood Khan, counsel for accused number two and three (Abdul Munim Khan and Mosin Raza) argued that the confessional statements of the accused were of no value as they were not properly recorded as required under the Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code.

He stated that the Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code did not allow any recording of statements of accused when the case was under investigation. In this case this rule had also not been observed, he said.

He contended that identification parades are not the usual feature of the criminal proceedings in the Hyderabad courts and why a departure should have been made in this case'?

11th Big Week!
COMPELLING & INSPIRING
NEW THEATRES Hit

PAHELA ADMI

KRISHNA: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 Sun. 12-30. (Adv. 10 to 12: 4 to 6).

CHITRA: 3-30, 6-30, 9-15. Sat. Sun. 12-30. (Adv. 4 to 6.)

NEW LOOK OF NARGIS
WILL CAPTIVATE YOU IN KULDIP PICTURES'

ADHI RAAT

Producer: KULDIP SEHGAL
Direction: S. K. OJHA
Story: K. A. ABBAS
Co-starring: ASHOK KUMAR, JEEVAN, & KULDIP

Next FRIDAY at IMPERIAL & CAPITOL

A. M. B. BILLIMORIA & SON RELEASE

Plans open from MONDAY

STAR (Mazagaon) USHA (Andheri).

THREE MUSKETEERS
NIMMI, JAIRAJ & BABY TABASSUM

7th WEEK | 7th WEEK

MOHAN'S Costume Picture

RAJ MUKUT

Sat. Sun. Matinee at All the Theatres

SWASTIK, JAI HIND, BROADWAY

RIVOLI * BANDRA Talkies * ALWYN (Kalyan).

Also Running at: CENTRAL (Ahmedabad) * ALAKA (Poona).

Sun. Morning at SWASTIK: AFRICA SPEAKS: at 10 a.m.

SIMULTANEOUS RELEASE AT 6 THEATRES
NEXT FRIDAY 11th AUGUST
FILMISTAN'S GREAT SCREENPLAY

Produced & Directed by NAJMNAQVI

NIRDOSH

Music SHYAM SUNDER

Starring:
REHANA, SHYAM, KULDIP, OMPRAKASH
with K. N. SINGH, MISRA, QAMAR JALALABADI, PURI

CENTRAL EXCELSIOR

BANDRA TALKIES,
PALACE, RIVOLI, NEW MODEL TALKIES. (Kurla)

Advance Booking from Monday
EXCELSIOR 9-30 a.m. to 1 and 2 to 7 p.m.
CENTRAL 10 to 12 and 4 to 6

A CLARION CALL TO
DYING FAITH OF MANKIND
SUPER PICTURES'

ALAKH NIRANJAN

NIRUPA ROY
SAPRU, ULLAHS, TRILOK KAPOOR & DURGA KHOTE

RUNNING TO ENTHRALLED AUDIENCES AT

MAJESTIC
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 9-30
Sunday-Matinee 12-30
Ad. Bk 10 to 11-30, 5 to 6

A PARAMOUNT RELEASE

DEEPAK — Delisle Road.
CITYLIGHT — —Matunga.
LIDO — —S. Cruz.
RADHESHYAM — —Vile Parle.
BHARAT — —Kurla.
KASTURBA — —Malad.
PRABHAT — —Thana.
PRAKASH — —Kalyan.

Yugoslavia's Challenge To U. S. S. R.

CALL FOR IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION

Peace Congress Invitation

LONDON:

THE National Committee of Yugoslavia for the Defence of Peace which met in Congress in the great hall of the National Assembly in Belgrade on July 16-17 adopted a resolution inviting representatives of the peace movements in other countries to visit Yugoslavia to assure themselves that no preparations for aggression are being made there.

After the opening speeches by its President, Josip Vidmar and by trade union leader Djuro Salaj and Serbian Premier Petar Stambolic, the Congress heard a saatement by Federal Minister Milovan Djilas on the Government's peace policy.

The peoples of Yugoslavia, Djilas declared, desire to live in peace with all peoples and to co-operate peacefully with them. All forces in Yugoslavia, political, economic and military alike, do not threaten any other people, he added, nor are there any means or groups in Yugoslavia at the disposal of a foreign state which might threaten any other country.

"The Yugoslav peoples and their state organs," Djilas went on, "are endeavouring and desire that all the questions, which the Government of the Soviet Union and the Government of East European countries consider to be in dispute, be settled by agreement, in a way which would not impair either the prestige of those countries or the sovereignty and equality of Yugoslavia."

CAMPAIGN OF LIES

Dealing with relations between Yugoslavia and her neighbours, Djilas said that the heightened campaign of lies and threats, and the organisation of all sorts of satellites in those countries obviously aim at concealing the truth concerning the peace-loving policy of Yugoslavia, as well as hiding the real culprits and their suspirious intentions.

"The policy pursued by responsible Bulgarian authorities against Yugoslavia," Djilas emphasised, "is not, and cannot be, the work of the Bulgarian people. The policy follows a course which differs in no essential way from that followed by earlier regimes and governments.

"Statements are being widely propagated to the effect that two world wars ended unjustly for Bulgaria. Behind these arguments is concealed an attempt to justify the unprovoked attack on our country in the past and the expropriation of alien, non-Bulgarian territories.

BULGARIAN POLICY

"Bulgarian official policy, without any reasons arising from a conflict between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, is poisoning relations between our two countries. Governments and regimes, however, come and go, but peoples stay—and they should and must fight against the remnants of the past. They must struggle against all that menaces peaceful and friendly co-operation among them.

"The Bulgarian people should bear in mind to-day that the Yugoslav peoples are not to blame for the misfortunes and insults they had to suffer in the shedding of their blood for alien interests.

"The Yugoslav peoples and their government are in no way to blame for the present state of relations, and they wish it to be known by the Bulgarian people that they are trying with all the power at their disposal to live in friendly relations with them and to honour their independence.

"The same applies to the Hungarian people and the responsible authorities in Hungary," said Djilas, and, going on to dwell on Yugoslavia's relations with Roumania, he said:

"No clashes had occurred between the Yugoslav and Roumanian peoples, either in earlier or more recent history. Hence, it is all the more obvious that the hostile policy of those responsible in those countries is a consequence of outside influences, and is by no means the consequence of any actual, disputed, or unsolved questions."

ALBANIAN PEOPLE

He also said that the Albanian people should know that Yugoslavia has no plans "which threaten their peace, independence and territorial integrity."

The Yugoslav Government had never demanded a change in the governments of those countries as a condition for the normalisation of relations, nor would it ever agree to such a condition for itself.

"The power does not exist to-day," he concluded, "which can break the Yugoslav peoples in their struggle for independence and for friendship with other peoples, in their consistent struggle for peace among peoples and for equal rights of small and big nations, backward and advanced countries."

ONLY SELF-DEFENCE

The Yugoslav National Committee or the Defence of Peace, declares a statement summarising the work of the two-day Congress, declares that, having examined the question of the struggle for world peace and heard the opinion of representatives of mass organisations and of delegates from public and cultural life Yugoslavia, honouring the right of every people to free and independent development, has no aggressive intentions and will never resort to arms, except in self-defence, as a means of implementing its national policy.

The Yugoslav peoples and their Government are devoting their utmost effects to peaceful and constructive work and the economic and cultural progress of their country.

Yugoslavia is vitally interested in maintaining peace on her frontiers and in the Balkans. She will struggle for this aim and for the aim of world peace with all those who sincerely struggle for the maintenance and consolidation of that aim.

FIGHTING FOR PRINCIPLES

The peoples of Yugoslavia are, at the same time, fighting for the honouring of the principle of equality among peoples and states and for free internal national development of all peoples.

They have branded as a menace every policy leading to a third world war. They condemn the armaments race and oppose the use of the atom and other means of mass destruction. They will continue their struggle for the realisation of the principles of the United Nations Organisation and in that way actively participate in and share the wishes and feelings of millions of ordinary men and women of the world over for an indivisible peace.

The Yugoslav National Committee for the Defence of Peace considers that differences in the social systems of the various states is not the cause which endangers peace in the world, but that the main source of the war danger lies in the policy of spheres of interests, in a policy of inequality among states, interference in the internal life of other countries and economic exploitation.

Responsibility for the cold war, lies in the first place, with those elements in different states who are endeavouring to divide the world into two blocs and turn all other countries into mere satellites. A component part of the policy of spheres of interest is that which crtates artificial barriers in international trade, in particular European trade, and which prevents its normal development.

SOVIET BLOCKADE

The Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe have gone a step further in this policy, by carrying out an economic blockade against Yugoslavia. This policy undermines the maintenance of peace in Europe and in the world.

The Yugoslav National Committee for the Defence of Peace holds that every country has the right to full independence and sovereign equality with other states and the right to protect and safeguard its existence and territorial integrity. The cause of peace is inseparable from the struggle against the policy of spheres of interest and against the hegemany of any power over other countries.

Every people has the right to self determination, the Committee goes on to say and this includes the right to create their own sovereign national state. The honouring of this right, particularly with regard to M.T.P.

the colonial and semi-colonial countries can be a powerful factor in maintaining peace.

GREAT POWER RIVALRY

Conversely, the policy of non-recognition of the Chinese popular revolution and the preventing of the peoples of Asia and Africa from setting up their own states, in conformity with their own wishes, can only do harm to this cause. This is being borne out by the case of Korea, where the rivalry and interference of great powers has led to an outbreak of war threatening the national independence of the Korean people and increasing the threat to peace throughout the world.

In connection with the statement put out by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., that the Soviet Government has consistently stood for peace and co-operation among peoples and will continue to pursue this policy of peaceful relations, the Yugoslav National Committee draws the attention of peace-lovers all over the world to the fact that Soviet policy runs counter to this statement.

The Soviet statement would be accepted as sincere were the Soviet Government to recognise and respect the right of the people of Yugoslavia to exercise their own sovereign authority without economic, political and military pressure.

MARK OF SINCERITY

If the U.S.S.R. were to lift the economic blockade and refrain from provoking, organising and inciting terrorist activity against Yugoslavia, and if they would refrain from allowing the use of Soviet radio stations and other means of propaganda placed at the disposal of Yugoslav emigrants for the sole purpose of overthrowing the legal government of Yugoslavia, then, perhaps, there could be a mark of some sincerity in their statements.

The continuation of the pressure against Yugoslavia by the Soviet Union and the Governments of the East European countries which are subordinate to it, constitutes a most serious violation of the principles of the U.N.O. Charter, and is one of the most dangerous threats to the peace of the world.

The Peace Committee considers that the working class movement is a basic factor in the struggle for world peace, since it is the most highly organised the most progressive and the most militant element in that struggle. The weakening of the working class movement means at the same time a weakening of the entire struggle for the consolidation of peace.

WRECKING WORKERS UNITY

The Soviet Union, while pronouncing itself the leader of the World Movement of the Partisans of Peace, is wrecking the unity of the progressive workers' movement and thus undermining the basic force upon which rests the struggle for peace.

Consequently the basic task of the international working class mopement in that struggle is active resistance to the policy of spheres of interest, pursued by both the aggressive circles in the West and the hegemonistic elements in the Soviet Union.

The Yugoslaf National Committee for the Defence of Peace stressed that the question of ensuring peace in the world is not a monopoly of one state, one class or of one political party, but is of vital concern to all honest, progressive and democratic people in the world.

There is a place for every one, the statement concludes, in a movement which favours an indivisible peace. Peace among big and small nations and agreed solutions of existing problems in the spirit of the U.N.O. Charter reached with the participation of all the interested states and not through bargaining among big powers at the expense of small nations.

Many of the delegates, including public, scientific and cultural workers and also shockworkers from the factories, took part in the discussion, manifesting the desire of the Yugoslav peoples to fight for world peace based on the principles of equality and peaceful co-operation.

FAVOUR JUST PEACE

Shockworker Jovan Backovic stressed that the Yugoslav working class had already decided in favour of a just and lasting peace during the days of the liberation struggle against the Fascist invaders. Yugoslav workers, he said, would reject all offers of friendship, whether from east or west, if they were based on exploitation.

Eparch Vladmir, member of the Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church, and Bishop Antun Aksamovic, speaking on behalf of the Catholic Church of Yugoslavia, declared the support of their churches for the work of the national peace committee.

The president of the Yugoslav Journalists' Association, Dusan Timotijevic, declared that the Cominform's campaign against Yugoslavia aimed to create the impression among sincere partizans of peace in the western world that Yugoslavia was preparing aggression, while at the same time concealing the Cominform's hegemonistic aspirations.

NEW EXECUTIVE

The Congress of the National Committee for the Defence of Peace concluded its work with the adoption of a Statute and with the election of a new Executive Committee.

Josip Vidmar, President of the Council of Peoples of the Yugoslav National Assembly, was elected President of the National Committee, while Mlle Vitorovic, general secretary of the Yugoslav Journalists Association, and Macedonian author Blaze Koneski, wele elected secretaries.

The Executive Committee includes secretary-general of the central committee of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Ivan Bozicevic, publicist Vladimir Dedijer, vice-president of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina Avdo Humo; publicist Ivan Karaivanov; author Miroslav Krleza; federal minister Bozidar Maslaric; author Cedomir Minderovic; Catholic Bishop Antun Aksmovic; Orthodox Eparch Vladmir Rajic; president of the Yugoslav Academy of Science and Arts in Zagreb Andrja Stampar; president of the Yugoslav Federal Concil Vladimir Simic; secretary of the central Committee of the People's Youth of Yugoslavia Milijan Neoric, and others.

ARAB STATES ASK FOR AID

Secret Letter To Truman

BEIRUT, Aug 4 (PTI-Reuter): Official circles here have received the text of a secret letter to President Truman from King Abdullah of Jordon, who was reported to have asked for military and economic aid for three Arab states to fight Communism.

King Abdullah asked for aid for Jordon, Iran and Syria which, he said, form a natural economic and military unit capable of confronting Communist aggression in the Middle East. Abdullah added that these three states, if given arms, could contribute twenty divisions.

Official circles here say that Abdullah told President Truman in the letter: 'After Communist aggression in Korea, world events drive the Arab states to mediate seriously about the menacing Communist danger. Russia's aims in this zone and its petrol ambitions are not unknown to you. Therefore you must give military and economic aid to Jordon, Iran and Syria.'

Abdullah's letter is said to have been delivered to the United States Minister in Amman this week.

U. N. MAY DISCUSS KASHMIR

DESCRIBED AS "GHOST" OF KOREA

LAKE SUCCESS, August 4, (PTI).

UNITED Nations lobbies were today discussing the possibility that Kashmir, described by many here as the "ghost" of Korea may also come up for discussion in the Security Council this month, cables D. P. Wagle, PTI correspondent at U. N. headquarters.

Korea and Kashmir are two questions in which the Council is intervening under different provisions of the Charter, in one case the mediation process and in the other by military sanctions.

The Security Council is at present fully taken up with the urgent question of North Korean aggression. This might delay in presentation of a report on Kashmir.

Another factor mentioned by observers was that M. Jacob Malik, the Soviet delegate, was absent from the Security Council when the Kashmir resolution was adopted. M. Malik is President of the Council in August.

There was speculation as to how M. Malik might react to the presentation of a "U.N. Representatives report" in the light of the Soviet pre-boycott statement in the Security Council that they would not consider as legal and binding any substantive decision taken during the Russian boycott of that body.

Meanwnile, those who followed the Korean debate closely were remarking on how some of the key phrases on the Kashmir debate were coming up again on the present occasion with increasing frequency, although in a different juxtaposition.

CATCH PHRASES

The Korean debate for instance, has been replete with condemnation of "aggression" and of "direct or indirect aid to the aggressor."

Phrases such as "cease-fire", "free elections", "plebiscite", and "withdrawal of troops" have cropped up like skeletons in the cupboard, and it as also been argued that "the aggressor should not be permitted to reap the fruits of his aggression."

The question of "what is aggression" was mentioned during the debate by M. Jacob Malik.

Writing on this point, the diplomatic correspondent of the 'New York Times' today reminded the Soviet delegate that according to a definition given by M. Maxim Litvinoff of Russia the following is one for "aggression" by a power:

"Provision of support to armed bands formed on the territory which have invaded the territory of another state, or refusal notwithstanding the request of the invaded state, to take on its own territory all the measures in its power to deprive those bands of all assistance or protection."

CITY CORPORATION: WEEK BY WEEK

(Continued From Page 6)

House in spite of meeting twice a week finds it difficult to finish the work some of the important committees like the Schools Committee have decided to meet only once a fortnight instead of holding meetings every week.

Civic work of the British model which we have copied by and large, has a lesson, has to be done more in the Committees where each item should receive due consideration and should be carefully gone into. The habit of rushing through the agenda appears to be on the increase and if permitted to develop it may ultimately tell upon the efficiency of the work turned out by the civic bodies.

LOCAL BODIES CONFERENCE

It is indeed very strange that the Conference of local bodies of the State which met in the city last week end and which was expected to give a lead to such bodies created a not very praiseworthy record of rushing through its own agenda. This two day conference devoted more than three fourth of its time in long speeches by some dignitaries some of which were hardly relevant to the subjects with which the conference was concerned and on the second day performed the novel feat of passing a large number of over fifty resolutions in less than twenty minutes. The organisers of the conference are reported to have created a record of adopting resolutions by merely reading them but one wonders if it is not such a record of hurred work that has led to the supercession of many a local body in the province in the recent past. Probably they take hurried decisions without proper deliberation and later on repent at leisure when the Government on finding what a mess they have created, are forced to shut their shop.

KURLA ELECTION

The election of three representatives for Kurla which is to take place on Monday is going to be a contested affair. For the three seats the Congress Party has put up three candidates and the Socialists have put up one. The Scheduled Caste Federation group has also come into the field and there is going to be a keen competition between the parties. The result however can be in no doubt. If the Congress Party and the Socialists pull their respective strength in the House two of the Congress nominees and one Socialist are certain to be returned.

Debate on two important items has been adjourned for the next week. The debate on the spread of cholera in the city remained unfinished once again and will be taken up on Monday. Yet another important debate was on the Standing orders framed by the BEST for its employees. The set of rules which came up for the approval of the House brought forth strong opposition from the Socialists on the ground that they were reactionary even when they were compared with the standing orders framed by the Millowners' Association for textile labour in the city. The attempt to take away the right to strike was also strongly criticised by the Socialists. It was considered strange that instead of making the workers real partners in the management of the first Municipalised undertaking they should be treated as mere wage earners and in a manner even worse than that in which employes of capitalistic concerns are treated.

2 Killed In Bus Accident

BEPORE, August 4 (PTI): Two persons were killed and several others injured when a passenger bus turned turtle near Jhabua on August 2, says a report received here today.

Lancashire Helped By Weather In County Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 3 (PTI-Reuter): An overnight thunderstorm did the County Cricket Championship leaders, Lancashire a good turn when they resumed their match against Glamorgan at Blackpool today.

Facing a total of 418, Glamorgan were soon in trouble on the drying pitch against the rightarm offspins of Roy Tattersall and the slow legbreaks by lefthander Malcolm Hilton and were forced to followon 223 runs behind. Tattersall did most of the damage. He maintained a good length bowling to a leg trap and finished with four for 57. Hilton had three for 60. By the close Glamorgan required 84 runs with four wickets standing to avoid an innings defeat.

All round superirority of Middlesex put them in a strong position at Leicester where Leicestershire required 373 to win at the end of the day. At only one stage did Leicestershire batsmen check the Middlesex blend of pace from Warr and the Craft of Sims and Young. This was during a fifth wicket partnership by Tompkin and the amateur Parkins, who added 73. Warr 3 for 22 at one period and Young, whose first eight overs brought him two for three broke the back off the batting. Robins preferred to bat again and a gay start was followed by the quick fall of wickets. Dewes hitting ten fours was the mainstay and Denis Compton at number seven despite a badly bruised thumb made twentyeight.

Warwickshire took advantage of a depleted Nottinghamshire attack which lacked Butler and Jepson. Townsend with 84 hit the highest score of his career and Ord 14 not out and Pritchard made their best scores this season. Once the lead had been taken Warwickshire put on 151 in 80 minutes. Pritchard hit 53 of them in 25 minutes. Ord, who gave a stumping chance before scoring, hit eighteen fours in a stay of four hours 25 minutes.

Yorkshire lost three for 52 against Somerset before the two lefthanders, Willie Watson, England footballer and J. Wilson came together in a determined stand of 200 for the fourth wicket which helped their side gain a narrow first innings lead Watsons 122 included 12 boundaries and occupied three and a quarter hours.

Yorkshire collapsed utterly after tea against the leg spinners and googlies of Lawrence who is Yorkshire born. He took five of the seven wickets that fell while twentyseven were added at a personal cost of seventeen to finish with five for 63.

Batting on a dry pitch, Northamptonshire did well to reach 180 against Gloucestershire. They owed that total entirely to Jack Livingston and W. Barron, who hit 111 in one and half hours for the third wicket. In the later afternoon the pitch became tricky and Tom Goddard, who had conceded fiftyseven before his first success, claimed four wickets for seven in five overs and Cook then captured the last four wickets for no runs in six overs.

The following were the results:—

AT BLACKPOOL: Lancashire beat Glamorgan by an innings and 70 runs.

Lancashire 413, Glamorgan 190 and 153 (Hilton six for 62).

AT CLACTON: Essex beat Kent by ten wickets.

Essex 324 and 64 for no-wicket.

Kent 152 and 235 (Fagg 106, Boiley 8 for 70).

AT LEICESTER: Middlesex beat Leicestershire by 185 runs.

Middlesex 378 (for six declared) and 179 (for seven declared).

Leicestershire 176 and 196 (Palmer 58, Denis Compton 3 for 36).

AT WORCESTER: Worcestershire vs. Sussex match drawn.

Sussex 261 and 183 (for six declared (Sheppard 77).

Worcestershire 262 for six declared) (Dews not out 82) and 115 for six (Cox 3 for 25).

AT NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire-Warwickshire match drawn.

Nottinghamshire 233 and 417 for three.

Keeton 115, Simpson 105, Hardstaff not out 109, Harris not out 62).

Warwickshire 389 (for seven declared).

AT TAUNTON: Yorkshire beat Somerset by six wickets.

Somerset 260 and 243 for five declared (Gimlett 51, Walford 59, Rogers not out 70).

Yorkshire 279 and 228 for four (Yardley not out 120, Wardle not out 59).

POPULARISING ATHLETICS

Bombay State Association's New Venture

BOMBAY, Friday.

With a view to give ample scope for our athletes in competition and in training the Organising sub-Committee of the Bombay State Athletic Association is arranging a series of competitions at short intervals all the year round. The intention is to provide facilities as far as possible to our athletes of the future and to foster this cheap and popular form of sport in Bombay.

It is proposed to hold a few selected events at each of these meets, so that plenty of time can be devoted to paying special attention to each individual athlete. These meets will be under the supervision of recognised officials and any record that may established shall be recorded as a Bombay Record in the different categories and any All-India record that may be established will be forwarded to the Amateur Athletic Federation of India for recognition. Any athlete of outstanding merit in any one event will be given all possible help by the Association for training and coaching.

The first of these meets will take place on Sunday August 20th 1950, at the Oval Maidan and will consist of the following 7 events.

MEN OPEN: 100 metres run; 800 metres run and Putting the Shot.

BOYS UNDER 18 YEARS: 800 metres run and Putting the Shot.

BOYS UNDER 15 YEARS: 800 metres run and 100 metres run.

There will be no entrance fees but competitors are requested to send in their names on and before Friday, August 18th and may be forwarded to Mr. Ullal Rao C/o. Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

CONDITIONS: This meet is open [illegible]

Hail, rain or sun shine the meet will be held on the announced date and time. The events will start at 7-15 a.m. sharp.

West Indies Beat Surrey

WIN BY AN INNINGS AND 69 RUNS

SURREY (First Innings)	.. 161
WEST INDIES (First Innings)	.. 434
SURREY (Second Innings)	.. 204

LONDON, Aug 4. (PTI-Reuter): West Indies beat Surrey by an innings and 69 runs in spite of heroic innings by Laurie Fishlock, the former England lefthander, who failed by three runs to complete his second century against the tourists. Surrey's hopes of avoiding a reverse were never bright, but the batsman did not attempt to employ methods to save the match. Fishlock and Bernard Constable shared in stand of 62 in 70 minutes for the third wicket and matters appeared to be going satisfactorily until those match winning spin bowlers, Valentine and Ramadhin, shared the attack. Ramadhin dismissed Constable with the second ball he sent down in the game after being kept off the field for most of the first two days owing to a chill and the remaining seven wickets fell for 120.

Of the 120 Fishlock and Jim Laker had added 52 together for the seventh wicket. Fishlock batted very well though he did not always appear too comfortable against the slow bowlers. In his stay of three hours 25 minutes he hit nine fours chiefly drives and he offered only one chance to Rae, at long on dropping him off Valentine when 86. Valentine the leftarm bowler, was the chief agent of destruction. After lunch, he took three of the last four wickets in four overs for seven runs and his figures were 5 for 60. Like Ramadhin he did not allow occasional punishment to put him off his length.

Cooperage XI To Play At Poona

BOMBAY, Aug. 4. (PTI): The following will represent the Cooperage XI in their match against Maharashtra XI to be played at Poona on August 6. The final composition of the team to represent Bombay in the Inter-Provincial Football Championship will be announced a few days after this match it is understood.

GOAL: Christopher Silveira (St. Francis Goans);

BACKS: Papen (Tata) and Woodcock (Culture League);

HALVES: Narayan Shetty (Culture League), Krishnan (Tata), and Almeida (G.I.P.);

FORWARDS: Sawant (B.E.S.T.) Parab (Culture League) and Peter Ferrao (Tata), Braganza (Tata) and Salvador (Amateurs).

RESERVES: Mukerjee and Lalloo (both Culture League) and Maxie Fernandez (Burma Shell).

JAINI & AMRIT IN LAST FOUR

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3 (PTI): Punjab's ace player V. S. Sodhi qualified for the Non-Medalists singles final in the Y.M.C.A. badminton tournament, by beating Inder Pal Singh this evening 13/18, 15/2, 15/7.

Sodhi lost the first game when his opponent took full advantage of his weak backhand. In the second, however, he warmed up and started skilful lobbing on to the base thus tiring Inderpal who failed to deal with the overhead shots. While Sodhi excelled in placings, Inder Pal proved outstanding in kills and smashes.

Delhi champion Amrit combined style and accuracy and beat the rising star Succhi Jain in straight sets 15/4 15/2. Succhi seemed off colour and showed nervousness.

One of India's top-rankers S. L. Jaini trounced Inder Pal Singh with excellent placings. Singh rallied in the second game but had no stamina to cover the entire court when subjected to straight and quick shots from Jaini.

In the Womens Doubles, Punjab's No. 2 Miss Promilla Sondhi and Miss F. Burns beat Miss Saxena and Mrs. Kanta Bhatia in a fast and interesting game 15—12, 15—6. Promilla who lost in singles yesterday, showed remarkable powers of recovery.

In another match, Mr. B. Theophilous and Mrs. D. Singh beat Miss Uma Ahuja and Miss Myera Thakurdas 15—4, 15—17, 5—5. Mrs. Singh opposing the other base-line player Miss Thakurdas, and Mrs. Theophilous at the net against Miss Ahuja, gave a splendid account of badminton technique.

The following are the results:

Non-Medalists Doubles: Rozario and Rellis beat Gupta and S. Das 15—3, 15—12. Stam and L. Lal Armugam beat R. P. Khosla and B. K. Chowla 15—11, 15—6. P. S. Chowla and Inder Pal Singh beat V. Menon and Legani 15—7, 15—2. Saxena and Chakravarty beat Hari Pal Singh and Malendar Singh 15—12, 15—10. J. R. Baweja and Inder Jit beat M. L. Puri and S. N. Mehra 15—12, 15—10.

Non-Medalists Singles (semi-finals): V. S. Sodhi beat Inder Pal Singh 13—18, 15—2, 15—6.

Men's Singles (quarter-finals): Amrit beat Succhi 15—5, 15—2. S. L. Jaini beat Inder Pal Singh 15—4, 15—9; Chiranjiv beat Maninder Singh 15—4, 15—1.

Men's Doubles: V. S. Sodhi and Pramod beat M. L. Puri and J. N. Seth 15—8, 15—2; Kewal and Nayyar beat M. P. Sethi and Raj 15—3, 15—8.

Mixed Doubles: Kewal and Miss [illegible] beat S. L. Jaini and Mrs. D. Singh 15—5, 15—6; Capt. Mandla and Miss Saxena beat V. S. Sodhi and Miss Shella Keshwani 15—9, 15—10.

Text Of Resolution

Considering that, for some time now, responsible circles in the Soviet Union and the East European countries, as well as certain circles under their influence in other countries, have been carrying on a campaign of the most extensive character against the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, alleging that our Government has permitted the formation of military bases on our territory by certain Great Powers, and that our territories are being prepared for aggressive operations against our neighbours;

Considering that it is in the interest of correctly informing world public opinion to unmask these falsehoods and calumnies, as well as to show the real aim of this warmongering campaign against Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav National Peace Committee at its Congress on July 17, 1950, charged its Executive Committee to invite peace movements, which have written in their programme the obligation to fight against war and for peace and international co-operation, to send their representatives to Yugoslavia to investigate the situation at first hand, to see whether there are military bases of the Great Powers on Yugoslav territory, as well as whether aggressive operations are being prepared on Yugoslav territory against neighbouring countries. Likewise prominent public workers and fighters for peace and international co-operation should be invited to participate in this action.

On the other hand, in order to establish the truth and responsibility for the present abnormal relations a similar investigation should be carried out on the territories of Yugoslavia's eastern neighbours.

The National Committee of Yugoslavia for the Defence of Peace asks the Governments of Rumania to facilitate the carrying out of the above task by representatives of established movements and by individual persons.

INDIA HAS PURSUED THE ONLY RIGHT LINE

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (PTI).

PARLIAMENT today resumed the debate on Korea.

Mr. M. R. Masani, welcomed Government's offer to despatch medical aid to the United Nations forces in Korea but aked whether this was all that India could or should do to aid a sister Republic of Asia which had been attacked. Quite apart from moral considerations, what would be India's position if her turn came to be attacked by similar "totalitalian aggression"?

Korea, said Mr. Masani, "is no accident but part of a larger pattern of aggression. Even enlightened self-interest, therefore, suggests more active support on our part to the United Nations."

Mr. Masani said that the "naive assumption" often made that India was immune to attack did not square up with facts.

"The history of the post-war world shows that the Soviet Government's consistent policy has been to divide the world into two compartments with an 'iron curtain' in between. There is no room even for Marshal Tito, much less for neutrals. Friendship is not understood by the Kremlin and the friendship offered by free India during the past three years has been cruelly repelled. Is it a friendly act to maintain a fifth column in this country to overthrow its government and subvert its national freedom? According to the Moscow Press, the present Congress Government are reactionaries who have made a deal with Anglo-American imperialism.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY

"India is next on the Russian list once the independence of neighbouring countries like Indo-China, Thailand and Burma has been destroyed."

Such a situation, said Mr. Masani, could be faced effectively only by building up collective security against totalitarian aggression. He agreed with the Prime Minister that India should not say ditto to any power. In fact the western democracies had never said she should. In the prevailing unbalance of military strength, with Soviet armaments outweighing those of the rest of the world put together, only a system of collective security which included both the democracies of Asia and the West could hope to survive. The time had now come for India to take a hand in building such collective security while at the same time striving to improve the democratic world and to free it from the relics of colonialism and racialism.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee said that when the Security Council decided to take action against North Korea, when North Korea refused to obey its "cease-fire" order, his mind went back to similar violations in the past.

What happened in the case of Palestine when the Security Council's "cease-fire" resolution was not heeded by the contending parties? What happened when in spite of the Security Council's "cease-fire" order Holland attacked Indonesia? Last but not the least, "what is happening with regard to our own Kasmnir? Has no aggression taken place in that country?

It has taken more than two and half years for the great powers, who are today anxious to do something right and proper in Korea, even to admit that there has been aggression in Kashmir. Even today that aggression is continuing and there is wrongful and unlawful occupation of a portion of our sacred territory. Why has not a portion of the international force been sent to Kashmir to repel the aggressor?"

These questions, said Dr. Mookerjee, had been agitating the minds of the common man in this great country. The man in the street wanted to know whether the Security Council's decision on Korea represented really a change of heart on its part with regard to the rights of the oppressed people.

ARTIFICIAL DIVISION

Reunion Must Be Sought

The sufferings of the Korean people today were due to the artificial division of Korea. Was it not the duty of India, which had suffered so much on account of similar partition, to declare that the solution of the Korean problem lay only in the reunion of Korea? (Cheers).

Was it not the duty of India to have called upon the other nations to follow a "Hands Off Korea" policy? That was the "only honourable," independent stand" that India could have taken.

But what India had done was to accept the resolutions of the Security Council calling upon member nations to offer "all possible assistance" to South Korea against North. True, by "all possible assistance" the Security Council did not mean that India should send a few bottles of medicine, probably imported from America, to South Korea but the fact remained that by accepting the resolutions, India had become a partisan in what was really a civil war foreseen by the United Nations Commission itself as unavoidable. Was it not a fact that even today President Rhee of South Korea did not accept the 38th Parallel as the borders of South Korea and was thinking in terms of ruling the whole of Korea?

India, said Dr. Mookerjee, tried to please both sides, one side by supporting the Security Council resolutions and the other by linking the issue of admission of China into the Security Council with Korea. It was the experience of individuals even in private life that a person who tried to please everybody would please none.

"You have put your foot into the Korean muddle", said Dr Mookerjee. "If we wish to pursue an independent policy consistent with moral and political right, we must ask the United States and Russia to come together for the purpose of laying the foundation for a united Korea."

Referring to Mr Masani's suggestion that Asian democracies should forge a system of collective security with the western democracies against communism, Dr. Mookerjee said: "If we want to save India, I would tell Mr. Masani we will be saving it not by merely joining hands with the USA. unconditionally for the fun of fighting Soviet Russia but by creating conditions in wnich communism will not thrive. That is the responsibility of the Government. Wha tis the use of our talking in international terms if the nation is about to disappear? If there is so much discontent and you can remain in power only by the exercise of arbitrary authority, what is the use of our talking of fighting in the international field?

"Let us look inwards and try to create conditions in this country in which poverty and privation may disappear and then we will be able to fight. We do not want Soviet influence or American influence in this country but if help comes from any quarter, we should be prepared to accept it. That is enlightened self-interest.

Dr. Mookerjee felt that the Prime Minister had been too apologise in his speech yesterday about Indias capacity to influence world events. True, she lacked military strength but she had moral strength, and thirtynve crores of people united under one banner and one slogan could not be a negligible factor.

Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar said that on the merits of the case, India had to declare North Korea to be the aggressor. There was undoubtedly an inter-connection between the Korean problem and the admission of the Peoples Government of China into the Security Council. The purpose of the Security Council was to maintain the peace of the world and she could not fulfil that role if China, Germany, Japan and other important countries were eliminated

There was absolutely no justification for the Security Council or for the United States by "some kind of gerrymandering" in regard to procedure to deny China her seat. He could at least understand the American attitude but not the attitude of the British, who recognised China and yet voted with the Americans, 'unless it be merely a case of voting on one side or other to secure a temporary advantage".

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIA

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar said that in the annals of India's history, an opportunity had come to the people of India to decide the country's attitude in a war. A convention should be established that parliamentary opinion must be taken before India entered in a war. Secondly, India should exhaust all remedies of peaceful means before we entered into a war.

As regards the main issue, he had no hesitation in saying that the attitude taken by the Prime Minister was correct. Being a member of U. N. which was clothed with power that would lead to its becoming the government of federation of States, it was India's duty to support it. "So far as Korea is concerned" he said, it is in fact USSR that is an aggressor. Its hand is hidden.

"Without the help of USSR, Korea with eight million people would not have the cheek to start aggression on South Korea with 20 million people. Russia boycotted the Korean Commission's effort to establish a democratic government in Korea. At that time there was no question of New China. The Korean conflict is, therefore, not a civil war. It is a war launched by a handful of people encouraged by the USSR".

Mr. B. Shiv Rao said that some people who listened to the speeches yesterday and today might go away with the impression that a fairly substantial section of the House was critical of the policy followed by Government, but in fact an overwhelming section of the House and public opinion outside was wholeheartedly behind the Prime Minister in the policy (cheers).

Mr. Shiv Rao suggested that the Prime Minister should consider the question of leading the next Indian delegation to the U.N. General Assembly. If unfortunately there was an imminent threat of world war, the Prime Minister should undertake a trip to Lake Success immediately. There was no issue comparable to the threat of world war and no one in India or Asia could put forward a plea for world peace with authority and influence which the Prime Minister commanded throughout the world.

C.R.'s STRONG DEFENCE

Progress Of A Nation Depends On Peace

The strongest defence of the Prime Minister's policy was made by Mr C Rajagopalachari in a sixty-minute speech.

"I have no doubt in my mind", Mr. Rajagopalachari said "that there is no hope for any nation in Asia and in the world unless we strengthen the forces that stand for peace and order in the world. If we encourage anything that disturbs peace in the world, there is no hope for any nation. So far as we are concerned, progress either in democracy or prosperity in the economic field for any nation in Asia depends entirely on peace being maintained in the world. That is why whenever an issue comes before him, the Prime Minister mostly links it up with the issue of maintenance of peace in the world".

PROPER ATTITUDE

The first thing to be settled while discussing the Korean issue was the attitude India should adopt in regard to the United Nations. 'I make bold to say", said Mr. Rajagopalachari, "the whole House will approve of the position taken in this regard that India stands for the conservation and strengthening of the machinery of the United Nations. If this is settled, then the issue before us is a little clarified. If we merely discuss it on the basis of Asiatic progress or Asiatic unity or some part of Asia, then we get somewhat confused over the issue. Are we to support and strengthen the United Nations or not? I have no doubt in my mind that there is no hope for any nation in Asia unless we strengthen the forces that stand for peace".

Let people by all means sympathise with the aspirations of Korea, Mr. Rajagopalachari said. Let them sympathise with all those who stood for a unified Korea and against any artificial barriers dividing them. The Thirtyeighth Line in Korea was an artificial arrangement whic hthe armies of the USSR and the USA had acquired and established in order that there might be no further confusion in the affairs of the world.

"But the issue before India is clear', he added. "The issue now is whether an aggressive expedition in order to remove the borders will produce a world conflagration or not. If it is likely to produce a conflagration, what is the duty of India in that case? This the approach which I should like the House to make. If India stands for a statesmanly action in the United Nations Security Council and further conservation and strengthening of the authority of U. N. without unduly attempting to strangle the sovereignty of individual nations that compose it, then we can see the logic behind the Prime Minister's policy and the actions taken thereafter."

CRTICISMS

Mr. Rajagopalachari said whatever might be the impression created on the visitors of the debate, the fact remained that the House would give overwhelming support to the policy pursued by the Prime Minister.

The criticisms took three lines. First, the Government of India should have kept entirely and rigorously aloof; secondly, the Prime Minister should have done a little less than what he had done; and lastly, the Prime Minister should have gone much farther than he had done now.

It was impossible for the Governmen tof India to have kept aloof, he declared. It was impossible even though it might be consistent with national interest. How could India do it when she had somehow reached a position among the nations in the world? Could India say that she had no opinion in the matter? It was impossible for India to say that she had no opinion and that she had nothing to say in the matter. "Though our power is very little our importance is not as little as that. India cannot possibly remain silent in this matter. To keep aloof is impossible. The next question is whether the Prime Minister had done more than what he ought to have".

If he had done less, argued Mr. Rajagopalachari, it would mean encouragement of aggression which all sought to resist and check. If India sought to resist aggression or violent action anywhere, then the Prime Minister of India could not possibly have done less than what he had done. Nor could he have kept aloof. It would have been contrary to the ideals which Mahatma Gandhi had taught the nation, namely, that they should shed fear and should not be afraid of threat and that spiritual strength was as good as physical strength. India should shed the fear of Russia or America. The suspicion was somewhat morbid and they should shed it.

FEARLESS APPROACH

"We should face the question with out any fear", he said. "The question is—do we or do we not want to check aggression in any part of the world in the present state of things? I am not taking you to a mere pacific logic. The question is that in the present state of the world, can we allow anybody to start violent action On the one hand the USSR is interested in one party and on the other the United States in the other. Can India possibly look calmly or disinterestedly at a bomb being thrown near a magazine of this kind?"

C.R.'s Spirited Defence

KOREAN POLICY APPROVED

NEW DELHI, August 4 (PTI).

PARLIAMENT approved today the Government of India's Korean policy and actions taken in pursuance of it.

The approval came after a high level debate on the second day of the consideration of the Prime Minister's motion seeking Parliament's accord which was given unanimously.

Three amendments to the motion were negatived by the House, while the other three were withdrawn.

Today's debate touched a very high level with leading Parliamentarians participating in it.

While the former Minister, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, voiced a vigorous opposition, the rest of the participants gave wholehearted support to the motion. The strongest defence of the Prime Minister's policy was made by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who was frequently cheered during his sixty-minute speech.

Mr. M. R. Masani, who set the tenor of the debate at a high level, supported India's stand in voting for the Security Council resolutions and in sending a medical mission to Korea, and suggested that in their enlightened self-interest the democratic countries in Asia should join the Western Democracies.

Dr. Mookerjee pleaded a "Hands-Off-Korea" policy, and said that the big powers should have been told to keep their hands off Korea. India he said, should not have put her "foot into this muddle", complaining that she had pleased none by her policy.

Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar commended India's efforts to secure the admission of Communist China and characterised the discussion of the dispute over its admission in the Security Council as "a farce". He thought it unreasonable on the part of the United States and the Security Council to deny China of her seat.

The Deputy Speaker Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, called Soviet Russia the real aggressor in Korea, and said that he had no doubt that "behind North Korea's aggression lies the hidden hand of the USSR." Pleading that India should explore all avenues of peaceful settlement, Mr. Ayyangar suggested that on such vital issues the Prime Minister should have consulted Parliament.

Mr. B. Shiv Rao pointed out that India's policy in regard to admission of China and condemnation of the aggression of North Korea should not be linked together. He suggested that Prime Minister Nehru should lead the Indian Delegation to U.N. and clear up misunderstanding that existed regarding India's policy.

Strongly defending Pandit Nehru's foreign policy, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said that the strengthening of United Nations which stood for peace was the only hope for Asiatic nations. India's policy was directed towards the conservation and strengthening of the world organisation. In that, context, India's decision was the right one.

Dealing with three main lines of criticisms, he maintained that India pursued the only right course in supporting the move to check aggression and the Prime Minister displayed "great statesmanship" in delicately balancing between what was necessary to check aggression and what was necessary to prevent world conflagration. He thought that there was no likelihood of a world war on the Korean issue and that India need not be discouraged by the failure of her peace effort.

He felt that it was bound to come up again and the United Nations was bound to accept it.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed wanted a token army to be sent to Korea while Mr. Syamanandan Sahay pleaded for the strengthening of India's defence in order to make her policy of neutrality more effective.

After Pandit Nehru had wound up the two-day debate, Parliament unanimously voted for his motion according approval to the policy on Korea.

AMERICA'S POSITION

Where Duty To U. N. Lies

Speaking hypothetically, he said that if America had not taken the step of rushing its forces to Korea and if the violent aggression in North Korea was permitted to strangle the South, he was confident that every member of the House would have risen in protest and said that it had failed in its duty although it had its forces near Japan and as a member of U. N., the United States would have been rightly criticised for not having done its duty by the U. N. If India might have blamed a certain nation for not doing a particular thing it was wrong to blame it afterwards for doing the same thing. That was why the Prime Minister of India had no doubt in his mind as to what to do. The aggression had to be checked and he had offered the moral support of India.

As a member of the United Nations, Mr. Rajagopalachari said, India fully supported the resolution to check aggression. As to what a particular nation had to do to contribute to the checking of an aggression, it was a matter dependent on so many things. If they were clear in the mind that they ought to check aggression wherever it took place and when there was a likelihood of the start of a world conflagration, their first duty, irrespective of the merit of the issue, was to stop that aggression and nip the violence in the bud. If they did that, there was hope for peace. It was on that basis that the Prime Minister of India had given full support to the resolution of the Security Council.

If an armed aggression threatened the peace of the world, those interested in the peace of the world should prevent the beginning of the conflagration.

CAN INDIA DO MORE?

The next point was whether India could have done more. "If anything more was done by India, said Mr. Rajagopalachari, "it would mean that instead of checking aggression, it may help conflagration which we want to prevent. If country after country rushes to Korea, the world conflagration will surely follow. The great problem that the Prime Minister had to see was to draw up the line as to how far he could go and when further progress would have been dangerous. It is here the Prime Minister's great statesmanship came into play; in an attempt to prevent aggression we should not do anything that will lead to conflagration. Suppose there is a patient who requires fireside, can we light the fire if there was a powder magazine nearby? It is true we should help Korea and check aggression, but we should do it in a manner which will not lead to a world war."

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that the Prime Minister had been repeatedly urging India not to commit itself beforehand to follow any of the power blocs whose decisions were bound to contribute to a war. The Prime Minister wanted India to keep independent in her foreign policy and to decide from time to time as occasions arose as to what it should do in any matter.

A RISK TAKEN

In fact, he had gone to the dangerous limit of being misunderstood in order to maintain that independence by refusing to send a small regiment to Korea. Because the Prime Minister had not sent a small regiment to Korea, some people in the world were imagining that India did not stand for checking aggression and that she was secretly sympathising with the aggressor. The Prime Minister had taken the risk in order to see that no step was taken that would have been an encouragement to a world war. It was here the Prime Minister had played the best part. There were some people who thought that peace could be preserved only when force was met by force, and an aggression by a stronger force. If that argument was followed up, it would certainly lead to a world war sooner than later.

"We feel that aggression can be checked by the strength of opinion of the world as expressed in such an organisation as U. N., by open discussion and postponement of aggressive activities," remarked Mr. Rajagopalachari.

WORLD ORGANISATION ENVISAGED

Glowing Tribute To Prime Minister

Mr. Rajagopalachari said i twas on that principle that the U.N. had been formed. Some people thought that unless there was actually a complete world federation, all talks of United Nations were moonshine. Academically speaking, unless they had a world army, the United Nations could not succeed cent percent.

"While that is right", he said," we do hope we can build up slowly and surely a world organisation which can prevent world wars. This has become a passion with the Prime Minister of India.

"The steadiness with which he has pursued the aim has raised him and India in the eyes of the world more than we realise ordinarily (cheers). It is acknowledged that we are nothing like a military power but his fme is great because of his integrity and because of the sincerity with which he pursues it (cheers). India seems to be on the right sire, that is why there is enormous popularity throughout the world... We must strengthen his arms, we must grease his elbows and we must enable him to help the world to maintain peace.

"If we understand his difficulties, we will know the best features of his policy. The halting character or the apparent inconsistency are its essential virtues. He has been able delicately to balance between what is necessary to check aggression and what is necessary to prevent a world war. In this delicate balancing, he is almost ploughing a lonely furrow. His courage is great in the matter and should be appreciated.

Great nations who were somewhat annoyed at India's policy had come to appreciate India's action and welcomed it as a matter of fact. They hoped that inspite of disappointments, India would continuue her efforts towards world peace.

NO WORLD WAR

"At any rate I make bold to say", said Mr. Rajagopalachari 'that on account of South Korea there will be no world war now. What has been taking place so far makes it clear that there will be no world war on this issue.

"If any merchant hoards his stocks in order to get more money, I warn him that he will lose heavily. Prices will come down everywhere".

Speaking about the peace efforts of Pandit Nehru, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that there was no need to be ashamed or discouraged. "It has not failed; it is bound to come up again. There are two issues before the United Nations. The checking of aggression is the first issue. We supported it. The aggression is to be checked. Let us not be discouraged by the first phase of it.

"What then is the main issue that is troubling the mind of the Prime Minister? Are you going to garrison for all times and keep the enemy at the point of bayonet. It is impossible. Therefore, something must b edone to relieve the tension.

A WARNING

"I am certain tha if he policy of India is accepted by the United Nations which it is bound to do in any case, we can see a beginning of peace, and the problem of Asia is solved. Otherwise confusion is bound to arise, confusion between the forces of nationalism and forces of communism; communism and capitalism. All these things are mixed up together. These confussions would be cleared out if all people gather together around the table and let the steam out".

Referring to complaints that Parliament should have been consulted prior to the decision on Korea, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that he was not aware that in any country it was always possible for democracy sitting in Parliament to be consulted on all occasions when important steps had to be taken by the chosen leaders. It happened here that urgent matters calling for immediate action came up for decision when the House was not sitting. It was for this reason that that had chosen the leader who could trusted to act in accordance with the wish of the House and its general policy.

"I have no doubt the House will agree with my statement that our Prime Minister is a little more democrat than he need be (cheers).

The Prime Minister Pandit Nehru wound up the debate with a fifty-minute speech.

The House rejected the amendments moved by Prof. K. T. Shah, Sardar Hukum Singh and Mr. Nazimuddin Ahmed while the other three amendments were withdrawn.

The House then passed the Prime Minister's motion amidst loud cheers, and adjourned till Monday.

The Parliament will debate on Monday, the Indo-Pakistan question on a motion by the Prime Minister.

A Fact To Be Recognised

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI dealing widely on the Korean issue, said: "The only thing that the Prime Minister has suggested is to get USSR and the real China to the Security Council. Let us discuss it there and we will find a solution in Korea.

"Without finding a solution to depend upon the 38th Parallel line in Korea as a sacred frontier is of no use. The Korean issue has to be solved. After checking aggression, let us get all the nations together on a Council table and decide the issue. That is why China is to be recognised.

"Not only China, but every established government in the world has to be recognised sooner or later. By recognising Communist China, they will be recognising a fact."

brave, but like many other things that were said in this country often repeatedly whether in regard to Bengal or other parts of India, it was mostly sound and fury and had little reality.

What was the point of India telling the great powers to do this or that, as if she could control the destinies of the world? That was not a strong man's attitude but a weak man's attitude, who could do nothing at all but talk.

"We, as a responsible Government, intend to work up to what we say. Therefore, we do not say much. I am not strong enough not only materially but even morally to put forward the claim to advise the world. Whatever moral stature I have is due not to me or to this House but to those who have departed. Advising the world what it should be like is good enough for a students' debating society but is not good enough for a responsible Chamber dealing with realities at a most dangerous moment in the world's history."

DOLLAR IMPERIALISM

Pandit Nehru said that it was so easy to talk of Red imperialism, dollar imperialism and the like and there were many things he disliked here and there, but it would be more profitable to talk of the great services and achievements of other nations and learn something from them.

"I have not the least bit of fear of any dollar imperialism of the United States", said Pandit Nehru. "I see in that great country all kinds of forces, including the forces of dollar imperialism. But there are other constructive and beneficient forces. I am not afraid of the United Kingdom or any other country. What I am afraid of is self-complacency among our people."

Pandit Nehru said that young Americans who had been sent to fight in Korea were not taking part in dollar diplomacy or any other intrigue or high policy. "They are fighting, I have no doubt, for what they imagine to be in furtherance of the United Nations' or their country's effort in the right direction. Whether it is right or wrong you might argue legally, but for us sitting comfortably at home to criticise them or their country, or for the matter of that the opposite party there, is just not good enough. It does not become this responsible Assembly to do that.

"I make bold to say that there are very very few people anywhere in the world, whether in the United States of America or the USSR or any other country, who want war. But owing to certain developments, may be the folly of statesmen or others or, if you like, the follies of those who control this financial imperialism—call them what you like—you get into a tangle out of which it is not easy to get out. On the one side there is a passionate desire for peace in the world, and on the other an equally dreadful fear that something may happen to destroy what they stand for and, therefore, they should arm themselves and fight. This is an extraordinary contradiction, and I do not know how it is possible to get out of that viscious circle."

TO THE ANGRY PEOPLE

Pandit Nehru said that India could not by herself do much to break this vicious circle except, possibly, if she was fortunate enough, to just touch off some kind of live wire in people's minds. If in making personal appeals to Marshal Stalin and Dean Acheson he had succeeded in inducing those governments to take some action, that would have been wonderful for the world. But even if he did not succeed in doing that, the result was bound to be good.

Some people were rather angry with India for making these appeals. He did not mind that in the slightest, because that showed that they had given a moment's thought to the issues involved. Next time they would give a little more thought and there was always the possibility that men's minds might thus be turned in a particular direction. "It may not be a big chance, but we cannot wait for big chances to come. He will take the little chances coming our way."

PERMANENT SEAT IN U. N. COUNCIL

Foreign Press Allegation Discounted

The Prime Minister said that the word 'appeasement' had been bandied about a good deal. It was said that the appeals were made to appease the Soviet or China or sombody else and one foreign newspaper had even suggested that there was some kind of a secret deal between India and the USSR for supporting India's claim for a permanent seat in the Security Council. Denying this allegation, Pandit Nehru said that India was not particularly anxious to have a permanent seat or any seat in the Security Council. It was a troublesome business and could bring only grave responsibilities. India, said Pandit Nehru, might be right or wrong in regard to a particular policy; that was a matter of judgment—but for any reason to think that India was in a frame of mind usually associated with appeasement showed a strange lack of knowledge of her past background.

'MEDIATION' TALK

Pandit Nehru denied "completely" a press report that he was making another effort at mediation. "At no time have I considered this business of being a mediator or offering mediation. What we had suggested, at first diplomatically and later in personal appeals, was not mediation. We suggested a step which we have been asking for months and months. We suggested that it would ease the situation.

"Our proposal that the Peoples Government of China should be accepted and taken in the United Nations was something entirely apart from the Korean situation. We have been trying for that for the last eight months. So it stood by itself

(Continued on last page)

'Nehru's Peace Effort Has Not Failed'

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, replying to the two-day debate, said that Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji had spoken eloquently on the reunion of Korea. Actually nobody had tried to partition Korea. The division was an unhappy, and as it was thought a temporary, consequence of the conflicts of great powers.

Dr. Mookerji had advised Government to tell the big powers to get out and have a united Korea. That, said Pandit Nehru, sounded very fine and

RECORD OF BANKING IN 1948

Severe Contraction Of Resources

"The banking system, which, on the whole, may be said to have emerged successfully from the stresses and strains of the partition, was faced with fresh problems during 1948, resulting from a severe contraction of banking resources which set in about the middle of 1948 and continued beyond the close of the year. This was, in the main, part of the wider post-war economic adjustments.

But in the case of several banks, the difficulties which attended it developed into a crisis as a combined consequence of indiscriminate expansion and an inadequate regard to the accepted canons of commercial banking. Five scheduled banks and several non-scheduled banks suspended payments in September and October 1948.

The post-war recovery in bank advances was, however, maintained and as cash ratio were at more or less the same level as in the previous year, there was a considerable reduction in investments from the peak attained about the middle of 1948."

This is the bright picture of banking in 1948 which emerges from the Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India for the year 1948 which has been just released by the Reserve Bank of India.

Several improvements have been embodied in the present issue of this publication. In regard to joint stock banks investments in domestic government securities are now available separately from other investments and the breakdown of deposits is more complete. Wherever possible, a new series has been started from 1946, the year immediately preceding the partition, to cover the limits of the present Indian Union. For co-operative banks additional data are available regarding their investments in government and other securities, premises and other immovable properties and total assets.

JOINT STOCK BANKS

In addition, several useful tables have been compiled for the first time; these relate to the Indian Union part of the business of joint stock banks separately from their total business, the distribution of offices of several classes of banks by population, the distribution of banking offices population in the various States, the classification of banks by size of deposits and earnings and expenses of Indian scheduled banks and the larger non-scheduled banks.

The table below shows the banking position in the Indian Union in 1947 and 1948:—

Position of Joint Stock Banks in the Indian Union 1946-48

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Deposits	Cash	Loans and Advances and Bills Discount	Offices
1946	1,025,76	177,47	465,71	4,855
1947	1,051,77	190,64	480,48	4,792
1948	1,009,97	163,84	501,86	4,660

The number of offices of joint-stock banks decreased by 112. In actual fact, however, the decrease was only 36, if allowance is made for the offices of non-reporting banks and of those banks which ceased to function during the year. Co-operative banks increased their offices by 40 to 583 in 1948. The tendency for Indian banks to reduce their branches abroad, mainly in Pakistan, continued the number of such offices declining from 628 in 1946 and 463 in 1947 to 216 in 1948. The uneven development in branch banking and the inadequacy of banking facilities over large parts of the country is vividly brought out by the fact that while there was one bank for every 7219 of the population for all places which enjoy banking facilities, there was, on an average, only one banking office for every 65,884 of the population for the country as a whole. Banking offices have a high degree of preference for larger towns and cities, as may be seen from the following table:—

POPULATION BASIS

Population	No. of Places	No. of Offices
Over one lakh	50	1602
One lakh to 50,000	84	733
50,000—10,000	662	1895
10,000—5,000	360	568
5,000 and below	171	237
Unclassified	207	242
Total	1534	5277

The wartime and post-war upward movement of bank deposits was reversed in the middle of 1948; during the year total deposits of scheduled banks declined by Rs. 34 crores as a net result of declines under fixed, current and 'other' deposits of Rs. 20 crores, Rs. 12 crores and Rs. 6 crores respectively, offset partially by a rise of Rs. 4 crores in savings deposits. Ten per cent of the number of banks account for over 94 per cent of the deposits of all Indian joint stock banks while the seven largest among the scheduled banks have over two-third of the total deposits.

CASH RATIO

The cash ratio of the scheduled banks was at 16 per cent in 1948 against 18 per cent in 1947, the corresponding ratio for the non-scheduled banks being 18 and 21 per cent, respectively. Investments of banks declined, almost the whole of the fall being in domestic government securities; other investments recorded a nominal increase. Loans and advances of scheduled bank increased by Rs. 25 crores, but those of non-scheduled banks decreased by Rs 3 crores. The ratio of loans and advances to deposits was higher in both cases in 1948 as compared to 1947, being 48 per cent and 44 per cent, respectively in respect of scheduled banks and 68 per cent and 66 per cent, respectively, in respect of non-scheduled banks. For exchange banks this ratio was 71 per cent

Data regarding earnings and expenses of banks indicate that during the three years, 1946 to 1948, the increase in earnings has been more than offset by the increase in current operating expenses, the net profits of banks being consequently smaller.

The ratio of the current operating expenses, of which establishment charges from a large item, to total earnings varied between 68 per cent in 1946 and 73 per cent in 1948 in the case of scheduled banks and 76 and 80 per cent for non-scheduled banks. Price Rs. 6/-. Abridged edition Re. 1/-. Available from the Administrative Officer. Department of Research and Statistics, Reserve Bank of India, Post Bag No. 1036, Bombay.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Plentiful Supply Of Funds

FURTHER CONTRACTION IN NOTE ISSUE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.

With plentiful supply of funds in the absence of any trade demand, conditions in the short-term money market continued to rule easy during the week under review. The plethoric conditions in the money market are well illustrated in the weekly statement of scheduled banks which shows a sharp increase of over Rs. 15 crores in their balances with Reserve Bank, whilst their Advances have declined by about Rs. 12.74 crores. Day-to-day funds, however, continued to be quoted at 1/2 per cent. Three months' deposits stood at 1 to 1-1/4 per cent. and six months' were quoted upto 1-1/2 per cent.

A fresh contraction of Rs. 14 crores in the note issued is revealed in the weekly returns of the Reserve Bank of India compiled upto 28th July 1950. Notes in circulation have declined by Rs. 14 43 crores, whereas notes held in the Banking Department show a small increase of Rs. 41 lakhs. On the assets' side, there is a further fall of Rs. 10 crores in Foreign Securities. Government of India Rupee Securities have also declined by about Rs. 5 crores, whilst Rupee Coin is up by about a crore of rupees. In the Banking Department, Government Deposits are up by Rs. 6.79 crores, but Bankers' Balances do not show any material variation. Balances Held Abroad have increased by Rs. 10.22 crores due probably to the transfer of these assets from the Issue Department. Loans & Advances are down by Rs. 2.66 crores.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India for the week ended 28th July 1950 shows a contraction of Rs. 63 lakhs in Deposits. Investments are up by Rs. 4.82 crores, Whilst Advances by the Bank show a fall of Rs 2.06 crores. The cash balance with the Bank has, in consequence, contracted by Rs. 1.27 crores to Rs. 44.66 crores

GILT-EDGED

There was very little activity in the gilt-edged market during the week and prices remained unchanged in the absence of any investment support 3 per cent. 1986 conversion loan tapered off slightly to Rs. 97-0-6 during the course of the week. There were no variations at all in the quotations of other dated loans barring 3 per cent. 1951/54 loan which closed a shade quieter at Rs. 101-1.

STATE LOANS

The Bombay and Madras State Government loans were over-subscribed and the Madhya Pradesh Government Loan was fully subscribed. Subscription lists for these loans opened on 31st July 1950 and were closed at 1-30 on the same day.

EXCHANGE

Activity in the rupee/sterling exchange market was confined purely to interbank business. Sellers of spot TT on London quoted 1s. 5-31/32rd. and buyers 1s. 6d. Merchant rates fixed by the Exchange Banks' Association were unchanged as under Sellers of TT on London spot .. 1s. 5-31/32d. Sellers of TT on London upto six months .. 1s. 5-15/16d. Buyers of TT on London spot and upto nine months.. 1s.. 6-1/32d.

GOLD

In the absence of any large-scale arrivals and owing to sustained demand, particularly at the lower level, prices in the gold section of the bullion market were well-maintained during the week. From Rs. 113-8 at the opening, ready gold moved up to Rs 114-6 on Wednesday, but declined to Rs. 114 the next day and closed at Rs. 114-2. Small quantities of a fresh consignment of Indian mine gold were reported to have been sold during the latter part of the week. September settlement was quoted at a premium of 1 to 2 annas over ready at the commencement of the new trading period, but stood level with ready during the rest of the week. The price of sovereign remained practically steady at Rs. 76 throughout. Floating stocks of gold are estimated at 90,000 tolas. Arrivals and offtake were both reported to have averaged about 6,000 tolas a day. The highest and lowest rates touched during the week were Rs. 114-6 and Rs. 113-5 for spot and Rs. 114-6 and Rs. 113-7 for forward.

SILVER

The silver section also exhibited a steadier tone particularly towards the latter part of the week following the news of continued wrangle in the Security Council over the Korean issue. Forward silver which was quoted at Rs. 177 at he topening moved up by stages to Rs. 180-4 on Wednesday on some bull support, but reacted to Rs. 179-8 the next day and closed at Rs. 179-9 Spot silver of .999 fineness was quoted at a premium of 8 to 10 annas over September settlement. Ready .999 fine I.G. Mint Silver stood about 3 annas under and .996 fine Bullion about 6 annas under September Floating stocks of silver are put at about 3,500 bars. There was no appreciable change in the upcountry offtake, which was estimated to have averaged about 40 bars a day. In the overseas markets, both the New York and the London official silver quotations remained unchanged at 72-3/4 cents and 63-1/2d. throughout The highest and lowest rates touched were Rs. 180-14 and Rs 177-10 for spot and Rs. 180-4 and Rs. 176-10 for forward.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.

		Rs. As Ps
2-1/3	per cent 1954	99 0 0
2-1/2	per cent 1955	99 13 0
2-1/2	per cent 1961	97 1 0
2-3/4	per cent 1960	99 5 0
2-3/4	per-cent 1962	99 1 0
3	per cent 1976	95 12 0
3	per cent 1986 Con	97 1 0
3	per cent 1951/54	101 1 0
3	per cent 1953/55	101 8 0
3	per cent 1957	101 8 0
3	per cent 1959/61	101 0 0
3	per cent 1963/65	100 1 0
3	per cent 1964	100 0 6
3	per cent 1966/68	99 14 0
3	per cent 1970/75	99 10 0
3-1/2	per cent 1954/59	104 0 0
4	per cent 1960/70	109 9 0
4-1/2	per cent 1955/60	109 14 0
4	per cent 1958/68	112 8 0
	PROVINCIAL LOANS	
2	per cent Bombay 1962	99 4 0
2-3/4	per cent U.P. 1961	97 6 0
3-3/4	per cent Madras 1961	97 2 0
3	per cent Bombay 1955	100 12 0
3	per cent Bombay 1958	100 7 0
3	per cent Punjab 1952	100 0 0
3	per cent Madras 1952/53	100 11 0
3	per cent U.P. 1952	100 8 0
3	per cent C.P. 1952	100 8 0
3	per cent N.W. F 1952	98 8 0
3	per cent U.P. 1961/66	99 8 0
	MUNICIPAL	
3-1/4	per cent 1977	98 8 0
4	per cent B.P.I.	109 12 0
4	per cent B. Municipality	109 8 0
5	per cent B. Municipality	113 0 0
6	per cent B. Municipality 1954	112 0 0

Firmness On Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4 (PTI).

Firmness continued round all sections and the volume of business was large and satisfactory on the Calcutta Stock Exchange.

The hall of the association will remain open from 12 noon to 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays on and from the 12th August.

Following are todays final transactions upto 3 p.m.

GOVT. SECURITIES—3 per cent loan 1986 97-3, s o lot, 3 per cent loan 1963/65 99-15 s o lot, 3 per cent loan 1957 101-4 sl. 4 per cent loan 1960-70 109-4 s.o lot.

BANKS—United Commercial 49-8.

COTTONS—Jayshree Textiles 4-12, New Victoria ordy 2-9, do pref. 4-6, Ramporia Cotton 13-8.

COALS:—Amalgamated 30-2, Borrea 37-14, East Indian 41, Burrakur 15-8, Equitable 49, Kalapahari 39-12, New Beerbhoom 17-10, Sendra 14, Western Bengal 5-13.

JUTES:—Alliance 229, Anglo-India 307, Auckland 165, Bally 290, Barnagore 292, Belvedere 325, Budge Budge 242, Chamdany 215 Fort Gloster 435, Ganges 357, India 200, Howrah 35-10, Kamarhatty 350, Kanknarrah 212, Kinnison 257 slots, Megna 175, National 27-10, Nellimarla 36-12, Nuddea 79, Presidency 8 ,Reliance 24-8.

ENGINEERINGS:—Braithwaite and Co. 9-2, Brit Building 7-3, Burn and Co. 293, Indian St. Wagon 90, Indian Iron 33-4, Kumardhubi Eng. 8-1, Marshalls 8-13, National Iron 6-3, Saran Eng. 9, Textile Machinery 7-1, Steel Corp. 24-9, do. pref 118.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Indian Copper 2-14, Karanpura Dev 20, Sone Valley Cement 6-12, Alkali and Chemical 18-4 Calcutta Electric 15-7, Alluminium Corp 7, Angelo Bros 27-8, Bharat Airways 2-14, BIC 9-7, Calcutta Trams 17, Indian Alluminium 140, Jardin Henderson 178, Martin Burn 18, India Paper Pulp 175, Shree Gopal Paper 13, Star Paper 7-4, Titaghur Paper 28-2, India General Navgn. 106, India Steamship 8-10.

SUGARS:—Bairampur 5-4, New Savan 6-14, Carew and Co. 9-7, Ramnugger Cane 15-8.

TEAS:—Bormahjan 17-8, Bishnauth 41-12, Dauracherra 9-12, Dufflaghur 34, Ethelbari 11-12, Gohpur 39-8, Kaliti 6-15, North Western Cacher 105, Sarugaon 21-14, Singell 56, Teliapara 212, Tezpore 28.

Singapore Pepper Quiet

SINGAPORE, August 3:

The pepper market was quiet with Black Lampong five dollars lower per picul at 645 while white muntok was unchanged at 1,050. The pepper market will remain closed on August 5th and 7th.

Restrained Activity On Brussels Exchange

BRUSSELS, August 3: The bourse was rather more restrained. After the recent advances, traders were more reserved and allowed a general slight easing Plantations however were still firm in forward dealing. Colonials were neglected though there were signs of revival.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, August 4.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. The general feeling remains bullish and Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1825/- while Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 33/5.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.

The local produce market was firm with a sharp rise in groundnut prices. Shippers who were short were reported buying recently and with small arrivals, offerings are limited. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	47	12	0
Madras Coromandal	46	12	0
Bold ready	46	0	0
Oil local mills	25	1	0
Oil upcountry	24	7	0
Oil August	24	7	6
Oil September	24	10	0
LINSEED—			
Bold ready	42	0	0
Satna ready	41	2	0
September	42	2	0
Oil	22	10	0
CASTORSEEDS-			
Bold	31	6	0
Small	32	2	0
Madras	32	7	0
September	32	9	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.

The local bullion market ruled steady with slightly improved demand influenced by Korean War news.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 179/8 and improved at Rs. 180/- on moderate buying Ready Silver Mint was quoted at Rs. 179/14.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 114/2 and improved at Rs. 114/5 on scattered buying. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 114/6 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 76/2.

Later on the market ruled firm on active buying influenced by War News and closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silvr	180	15	0
Forward	181	5	0
Ready Gold	115	4	0
Forward	115	0	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.

120	Ready Japan	8	6 0
150	Ready Japan	8	0 0
120	Ready Italy	8	0 0
150	Ready Italy	7	8 0
150	D. Box of Aug. opening	1338	0 0
150	D. Box of Aug. highest	1358	0 0
150	D. Box of Aug. lowest	1338	0 0
150	D Box of Aug. close	1355	0 0
2/40	Staple Aug. opening	6	9 0
2/40	Staple Aug. highest	6	11 6
2/40	Staple Aug. lowest	6	9 0
2/40	Staple Aug. close	6	11 6

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 28th July:—

Demand Liabilities in India

(i) Borrowings from banks Rs. 16,62,25,000.

(ii) Other demand liabilities Rs. 586,39,26,000.

Time Liabilities in India

(i) Borrowings from banks Rs. 1,59,37,000

(ii) Other time liabilities Rs. 272,32,55,000.

Cash in India

(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes Rs. 31,64,70,000.

(ii) Rupee Coin Rs. 2,17,12,000.

(iii) Subsidiary Coin Rs. 68,65,000.

Balances with Reserve Bank Rs. 74,34,52,000

Advances in India Rs. 426,50,91,000.

Bills discounted in India Rs. 10,94,59,000.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA Aug. 3:

KARNAK	Nov.	81.55-95
	Jan.	80.80-65
	Mar.	81.10 25
ASHMOUNI	Aug.	77.00-700
	Oct.	67.80-70
	Dec.	67.77-73

London Bullion

LONDON, August 3:

Silver spot and forward both 63-1/2 pence. Gold bars fine per ounce lb. 12/8/-.

Madras Share Bazar

MADRAS, Aug. 4 (PTI.)

The following are todays 4 p.m. quotations in Madras share market:

3 per cent paper 97-2, 3 per cent 1986 97-1, 3 per cent 1970-75 99-10, 3 per cent 1966-68 99-13-3, Government of Travancore 3 per cent 1952-54 102-6, Govt. of Madras 3 per cent 1956 100-1, 3 per cent 1960 99-4.

BANKS—Travancore 14-4.

PLANTINGS—Chembra 5-11, Cochin Malabar 7-12, Devashola 16-2, Nellampathy 1-8, Ouchterlony 6-14, Peermade 55-8, Pullangode 2-3-6, Thirumbadi 3-3, T R and Co 7-4, pref 6 per cent 9. Vaikundam 10-8.

TEXTILES—Buckingham 150, do Pref 185-4, Cambodia 13, Coimbatore Cm. 147-8, do Pioneer 123-8, do Spg. 56, Dhanalakshmi 235, Janardhana 83, Lakshmi 76, do A 38, Madura 38-4, Mettur 375, Pankaja 85, Radhakrishna 180-8, Rajalakshmi 75, Ranga Vilas 57-8, Trav. Rayons 5-1, Trichinopoly 14, Vasanta 111.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Andhra Cement 72-8, East T-9, India Cement 15-6, Mettur Chem 6-10.

American Markets

SELLING IN COTTON AGAINST GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Wall Street Market Irregularly Lower

NEW YORK, August 3.

COTTON Small opening gains were extended on increased mill demand for nearbys, particularly December, together with local and New Orleans buying absorbing fairly liberal hedges and profit-taking. Demand was partly based on improved technical position following the recent wide declines.

Upturns however continued to attract selling against purchases from Government stocks or against new-crop Texas cotton. At the same time traders were inclined to evenup commitments prior to the publication of official production estimate on Tuesday. In the afternoon prices eased sharply under the impetus of a renewal of increased hedge pressure and commission house liquidation which met less active mill support.

Part of the selling was attributed to larger than expected private crop forecasts and Washington uncertainties over price control legislation. The market closed barely steady with sales at 225,000 bales.

CLOSINGS QUOTATIONS

	New York	New Orleans
October	37.25	37.11
November	37.30	37.12
March	37.28	37.07
May nom	37.20	37.03
Middling Spot	38.40	37.25

NEW YORK COTTON

Highest October 37.51 Lowest 37.25 at 12-20 p.m.

WALL STREET MARKET

Initial recovery attempts quickly stalled and the market drifted irregularly lower in slow dealings with losses of fractions to one dollar predominating Minings, rails, motors, steels, chemicals, rubbers and electronics were among those declining—with the last undoubtedly reflecting the Senate Committee approval of a ten per cent manufacturers excise tax on television sets. Continued uncertainties over taxes and price-wage controls tended to promote caution among traders.

The averages at noon were industrials 210.69 and rails 60.80. In continued sluggish dealings the market moved irregularly in the afternoon. Dealings were highly selective. Rails were supported evidently reflecing a sharp increase in the weekly carloadings figures compared with a year ago.

Meanwhile technicians say there are too many uncertain factors to encourage investors to broaden their participation. The pattern of trading showed little change in late dealings and the close was irregular with gains and losses fairly evenly divided.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph		150 5/8
Amerex Holding Co.		29
Anaconda Copper Mining		32 7/8
Chase National Bank		38 1/4
Firestone Tyre		68 1/2
General Electric		46
General Motors		87 1/8
Ingersoll Rand	Ex Div	68 1/2
International Nickel		31 1/2
National City Bank		44
New York Central		14 5/8
Sinclair Corp.		28
Socony Vacuum		21 3/8
Texas Co.		69 7/8
Union Carbide		44 7/8
U. S. Smelting		38 1/2
U. S. Steel Common		36
Western Union		31

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day on Wall Street were 1,650,000.

The highest and lowest U.S. Steel trading prices were 36 3/8 and 35 1/2 respectively.

New York Pepper Prices

NEW YORK, August 3:

Spots were held around 230 cents per pound nominal. Following were the prices: Spot 230 nominal.

OLD CONTRACT: August 250 nom. September 190 bid October 188 nom. November 178 nom. December 173 nominal, January 168 nom. Feb. 158 nom. Sales nil white spot 300 nom.

NEW CONTRACT: August 250 asked September 190 nom. October 188 nom. November 178 nom. December 173 nom. January 168 asked February 23 nominad ebr d nMasoary 158 asked Sales nil.

Rubber Prices Zoom

SINGAPORE, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): The price of rubber, continuing its upward trend, rose by a further thirteen cents (three pence, three farthing sterling) a pound to a new record high level Thursday. Since Wednesday a total advance of nearly 20 cents had been recorded

Amsterdam Bourse Rules Steady

AMSTERDAM, August 3: The stock market was generally steady with interest again focussed on internationals especially Aku and Philips while Royal Dutch and Unilever were maintained. Otherwise the market was inactive pending international uncertainly. State loans were steady.

Facilities To Travellers In Spain

The Spanish Government has decided to authorize any traveller entering the country to carry with him 10,000 pesetas in cash. On leaving the country, he will be allowed to take with him, without any export permit, 2,000 pesetas in cash as well as goods worth 20,000 pesetas. The traveller visiting Spain can also change at the tourist rates or in the newly established "Free Foreign Currency Market" in Madrid any amount of foreign currency he wishes.

COTTON PRICES RECEDE SHARPLY

N.Y. Weekly Review

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

Values sharply receded from the recent peak levels under the weight of heavy hedge pressure associated with release from government 1948-49 pooled stocks and the extremely large spot sales in the south primary markets. Commission houses were also prominent sellers based on fears of additional selling as a result of further commodity credit corporation sales together with the approaching new crop movement with hedges against early Texas cotton already reported being placed in the market.

Releases from government controlled stocks in recent weeks are estimated in trade quarters as high as half a million bales with additional quantities expected to be disposed in the near future. Meanwhile the cotton trade is eagerly awaiting the initial official production estimate scheduled for publication on August 8th with private reports indicating a crop of around 11,500,000 bales.

In connection with the boll weevil threat which had been expected to be the worst in years, reports from the south indicate they have been largely checked by early and frequent poisoning and by hot dry weather in late June and early July.

LONDON COPRA EASIER

Coconut Oil Quieter

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Philippines was easier, August-September shipment offered at 227-1/2 dollars in bulk c.i.f. Ceylon fair merchantable Straits was nominally unchanged at £98, Straits-Dutch East Indies fair merchantable was firm seliers asking £97 but buyers were unwilling at quote above £96 per ton c.i.f. August-September shipment.

The cocoanut oil market was steady but quieter, Straits in drums quoted at £138 and in bulk at £134-1/2, Ceylon in drums at £138-1/2 and in bulk at £135-1/2 all sellers per ton August-September c.i.f.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

Firm On Short Covering

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.

Grain prices were firm early under short-covering which disclosed a scarcity of contracts as a result of light receipts at the terminal markets and limited producer offerings. The upturn, however, attracted profit-taking based partly on reports of more favourable weather conditions in the maize, soyabean belt. Commercial demand for most grains was slow reflecting inactivity of the export department and less active domestic flour demand.

CHICAGO WHEAT

September	2.27-1/4
December	2.30-3/4
March	2.32
May	2.30

Singapore Rubber Prices Improve

SINGAPORE, August 3:

The price of rubber, continuing its upward trend, rose by a further thirteen cents a pound to a new record high level today. Since yesterday a total advance of nearly 20 cents had been recorded.

Mid afternoon bidding registered 142 and half cents a pound for August shipment of top grade sheet rubber.

The spectacular advance was attributed to renewed speculative buying and the Korean situation.

Trading was restricted, however, through sellings reluctance.

London Pepper Market Easier

LONDON, August 3:

The pepper market was easier but prices were nominal in absence of buyers. Black Lampong was quoted at 12sh 3d. white muntok 19sh. 3d. shipping weight, white sarawak 19sh. 3d. delivered weight all August September per pound CIF basis ports. Malabar August September was quoted at 1,375sh. per cwt. CIF Unikingdom.

Further Rise In Paris Stocks

PARIS, August 3: The bourse extended the recent advances in moderate dealings with interest ment financial measures and the industrials were generally steady in proving and Suez firmer on short covering. Spot business was very quiet with price changes narrow. Royal Dutch were again better despite late profittaking. Leading rentes lost much of the recent gains.

Move To Increase Spanish Foreign Trade

The Spanish Government has authorised, with effect from the 28th of July the establishment of a free market in the Madrid Stock Exchange for negotitaing foreign currency arising from exports, tourism and import of capital.

This liberal policy, without doubt, will facilitate and increase considerably the trade with Spain.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Bank Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.

London Bank Buying 120d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Month.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 478 1/4 Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 478 1/4 Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 475 Montreal Rs 431 3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 472 1/2 Montreal Rs. 429 3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 473 3/4 L/C. Montreal Rs. 430 1/2.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 7250.

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 7500.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl 79.

Switzerland Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs 90 1/4.

Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fcs 1033.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Glds. 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 83 3/4.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157.

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 238 3/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8 to 2.80 1/8. London/Afghanistan Cross Rate/Afghani Rs. not quoted London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia 97 1/4 3/4 London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.63-65 London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tel. 35. London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 139.90-140.10 London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr 19.32-36. London/Hong Kong Cross Rate 1/2 27/32-1/2 15/16 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 89.40-90 London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10.63-65 London/Karachi Cross Rate 2/1.84-2/1.94 London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es 80.35 London/Manila Cross Rate Pes 9.60-65 London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 3.07 3/4 3.08 1/4 London/New York Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8-2.80 1/8 London Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02 London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 979-981. London/Prague Cross Rate K. not quoted London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16. London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50 London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs 12.23-12.26

London Discts 3 Mos. 11/16 p.c.

London Discts 6 Mos 7/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money: Call 3/4 per cent, 3 Mos 1 per cent 6 Mos. 1-1/4 per cent 12 Mos. 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Easy

Jut Exports From Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Aug 3:

By an official press-note, the Government of Pakistan, have announced that for the jute season 1950-51 exports will continue to be free of licence to countries in the American Account Area and to other hard currency areas, namely, Argentine, Japan and Switzerland. A Notification to this effect was being issued.

Destinational quotas for the countries listed in this paragraph are the annual quota for 1950-51 which can be lifted up to June 30, 1951. Australia 3,500 tons; Brazil 2,000 tons, Chile 1,500 tons; China 1,000 tons; Denmark 1,000 tons; Egypt 4,000 tons. Greece 3,000 tons; Hungary 5,000 tons; Ireland 5,000 tons; Norway 500 tons; Peru 1,200 tons; Portugal Portuguese E. Africa 5,000 tons; S. Rhodesia 1,000 tons; Spain 1,250 tons; Thailand 3,500 tons; Uruguay 1,200 tons; Yugoslavia 500 tons.

SOFT CURRENCY AREAS

Annual quotas for other soft currency countries cannot be finally determined until the size of the crop is more certainly known. This announcement will be made in October. In the meantime the following quotas for these countries are announced. These quotas are valid for shipment to December 31, 1950.

Austria 2,250 tons; Belgium 25,000 tons; Czechoslovakia 8,000 tons; France 45,000 tons; Germany 22,000 tons; Italy 25,000 tons; Netherlands 6,000 tons; Poland 7,500 tons; Sweden 3,500 tons; USSR 10,000 tons; United Kingdom 90,000 tons; Union of South Africa 5,000 tons.

There will also be a small quantity of jute reserved for countries not named individually above and exporters who expect to do business with any such country should apply for a licence to Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Chittagong.

INDIAN PATENT RIGHTS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Proprietors of INDIAN PATENT No. 37330 dated 12th October 1946, for "INTEGRAL FINNED TUBE AND METHOD OF FORMING THE SAME", being desirous of exploiting the same in this country, are prepared to grant Licences for manufacture in India on reasonable terms. Full particulars may be had on application to—

REMFRY & SON,
Patent & Trade Mark Attorneys,
Calcutta.

8378

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1665

ITCHING FOR WORLD WAR

Western Europe Gets Rearmament Fever

LONDON, August 4 (PTI-Reuter).

FIVE EUROPEAN MEMBERS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT—BRITAIN, THE NETHERLANDS, DENMARK, NORWAY AND ITALY—YESTERDAY ANNOUNCED OR STUDIED INCREASED DEFENCE MEASURES TO BUILD UP THE ALLIANCE'S "BALANCED COLLECTIVE FORCES" IN THE LIGHT OF THE KOREAN WAR.

Britain's plan was the most ambitious—a three-year, 3,400 million pounds sterling rearmament programme bringing her just short of a war economy and increasing from eight to ten percent the proportion of the national income spent on defence.

Announcing the project in the form of a memorandum to Washington, the British Government warned that its fulfilment depended on additional American dollar aid.

At The Hague, the Dutch Government was reviewing military plans drawn up earlier this year and submitted to Parliament, a spokesman said.

Three fully-fledged arm divisions will shortly be formed from extensively-trained soldiers, many of whom have recently been repatriated after active service in Indonesia.

Holland hoped to obtain heavy military equipment for them from the Atlantic Pact's mutual aid programme, the spokesman said. He also announced measures to gear part of Dutch industry for rearmament production.

DEFENCE LEVY

In Copenhagen, the Danish Government was expected to propose a once-for-all defence levy, estimated unofficially to produce about 250 million kronen (£12,00,000) to an emergency session of Parliament called for next Tuesday to hear the Government's post-Korea defence plans.

In Oslo, the Norwegian Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee has spent four hours discussing secret Government proposals for increased defences. The Danish Defence Minister, Mr. Rasmus Hansen, conferred with Norwegian Ministers before the committee meeting.

IN ITALY

In Rome, it was learned that Italy expects to be one of the first countries to receive Atlantic Pact arms from Britain under Britain's new rearmament programme.

The Italian Government plans to build up the natnon's army to the peace treaty limit of 12 fully equipped divisions were understood to envisage certain British supplies—probably material not easily available in the United States and not produced by Italy.

Most of the heavy arms for the six or seven divisions still to be equipped were expected to come from the United States. Italy herself was expected to furnish transport, clothing and other equipment and also light arms.

It was believed that British supplies would be particularly needed for the Italian Navy, limited by the peace treaty to 67,500 tons.

Italian factories are already beginning to build 100 Vampire jet aircraft on British licence.

Truman Is Happy

WASHINGTON, August 4 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman told his weekly press conference yesterday he was very happy about Britain's £3,400,000,000 rearmament programme. He hoped all the United States' allies would do likewise.

President Truman yesterday signed legislation lifting all "ceilings" on the size of the United States armed forces.

The Senate Thursday voted to exempt foreign economic aid from a proposed 10 percent cut in the non-defence expenditures contained in a 34,757,954,988 dollar appropriations bill.

LONDON: Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Italy are also rearming. Britain has the most ambitious rearmament plan of them all—a three-year, £3,400 million programme.

FOR ARMS, THERE ARE DOLLARS IN PLENTY

U.S. Assures U.K.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Britain is assured of United States financial and industrial assistance in carrying out her new rearmament programme announced on Thursday.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, Wednesday announced proposals for such assistance to Western European armament production as part of President Truman's 4,000 million dollar foreign arms aid programme.

As outlined by Mr. Acheson, the United States would also provide British and European factories with production equipment, machine tools, vital parts and scarce metals and materials needed to fill production gaps and enable their factories to be employed to the utmost capacity in the production of armaments.

Turkey's Temptation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Turkey has again told America that she wants to join the North Atlantic pact organisation, a State Department spokesman reported yesterday.

The spokesman also said that the Greek Government had often expressed interest in joining the organisation, but 'there is nothing very recent on this.' He told Pressman that Turkey's request was being studied.

EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Strasbourg Talk

STRASBOURG, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Foreign Ministers of the Council of Europe States, meeting to inaugurate the second annual session of the 15-nation consultative assemhbly, yesterday spent two hours on an inconclusive discussion of legal niceties involved in creating a European Court of Human Rights.

This unexpected delay prevented the Ministers from reaching the key point in their review of the assembly's agenda—the Schuman Plan for pooling European coal and steel resources.

The Ministers made no positive decision, and referred several others back to committees during the day's talks.

Their one decision was to pass on to the assembly an Italian proposal calling for a convention laying down standards for reciprocal treatment of nationals of one member state living in another.

Minor irrigation schemes completed so far in Bihar sub-division this year have benefited about 20,000 acres of land.

French Forests Are Still Burning

NICE, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Forest fires last night threatened the French naval base of Toulon and the Riviera resorts of Cavalaire and Saint Maxime after a blistering wind rekindled blazes which have destroyed 20,000 acres of forest in the last week.

Villagers, firemen and naval detachments formed an army of 4,700 to fight the fires, which firefighting headquarters last night had declared were burnt out.

U.S. Canvasses Support

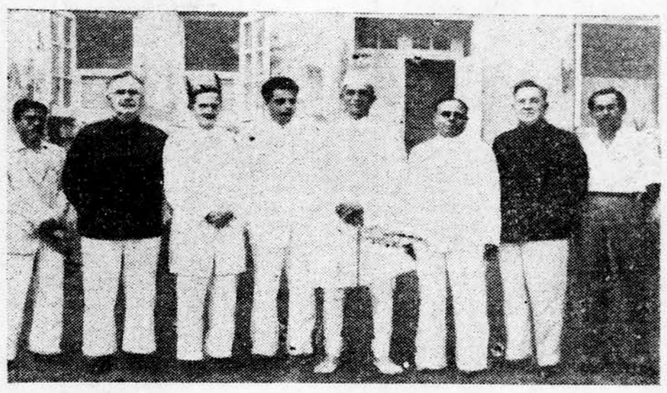
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): State Department officials expect the executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation to hold an emergency session in Paris soon to express support for United Nations action in Korea.

The board comprises representatives of 18 nations elected by the UNESCO general conference of all 59 members.

The American group had called for the emergency session.

STATE TRANSPORT: The State Transport Services in the Bombay, Ahmedabad and Konkan Divisions have been declared by the Government to be a public utility service for purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for a further period of six months ending February 5, 1951.

ANTI-T. B. ASSOCIATION



The Home Minister, Shri Morarji Desai inaugurated The Bombay Province Anti-Tuberculosis Association at the Salvation Army Hall, Byculla, yesterday. Photo shows the Home Minister with the office bearers of the Association.

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN IN W. PAKISTAN

Non-Official Body Set Up

LAHORE, Aug. 4 (PTI).

A fresh impetus to the campaign for the recovery of non-Muslim abducted women in West Pakistan is proposed to be given through a series of propaganda tours by prominent men and women, it is learnt.

The tours will be organised by the newly formed Non-official Committee for the Recovery of Abducted Women, which will depute these persons to various places in the form of delegations from time to time.

The first batch, earmarked for a fifteen-day tour of Sind, Bahawalpur, Baluchistan and Karachi will include, among others, Sufi Abdul Hamid, member of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, and Begum Sikandra Babar, a leading social worker of Lahore.

Meanwhile, to speed up the recovery work the Punjab Government (Pakistan) have announced the award of "commendation certificates" and cash prizes to persons giving information which might lead to the recovery of abducted women.

DELHI PACT

Begum Sikandra Babat, who has helped in the recovery of Hindu and Sikh women from Multan, Jhelum and Lahore districts of the Pakistan Punjab, told PTI today that the Nehru-Liaquat Pact on minorities had rendered the recovery work "more smooth."

To speed it up she suggested the organisation of joint tours of Indian and Pakistani social workers; removal of restrictions by both countries on the movements of social workers engaged in recovering abducted women; and finally the throwing open to social workers of the so-called banned areas of Jhelum and Sialkot in the Pakistan Punjab and Gurdaspur and Patiala in the Indian Punjab and PEPSU respectively.

According to Begum Babar, the Pakistan Government had recovered more than 7 thousand Hindu and Sikh women. She said claims received by the Pakistan Punjab Government showed that there were still 36 thousand Muslim women to be recovered from India.

Rajaji Elected Unopposed

MADRAS Aug. 4 (UPI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Minister without portfolio, Government of India, has been elected unopposed to the Indian Parliament. The returning officer who scrutinised today the nomination papers filed in Mr. Rajagopalachari's behalf held them to be valid. No other candidate had been nominated for the seat. The result will be officially declared tomorrow.

The nomination papers of Mr. A. E. T. Barrow for another seat in Parliament were filed with the Returning Officer today and there being no other contestant Mr. Barrow also goes to Parliament unopposed if the nomination papers are held valid.

Drowned In Narbada

BROACH, August 4 (PTI): Five persons are believed to have been drowned in the Narbada here yesterday when a boat sank with seven persons in it.

Two of them were rescued by fishermen.

GOVERNOR'S RAJ TO END IN W. PUNJAB

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI Aug. 4: It is now learnt on good authority here that the much awaited general elections to the West Punjab Legislative Assembly are expected to be held on December 15, next.

Present Advisors to the Governo are expected to resign two months in advance of the date of elections and it is not yet clear whether they will be asked to form a 'Care-taker' Government till the new Ministry is formed.

It will be recalled, Punjab is the only province in Pakistan where Governor's Raj is in existence and for the removal of which all shades of public opinion including the Muslim League organisations have been clamouring since long.

RAINS BRING RED TROUBLE

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 4 (UPI): With setting in of the monsoon weather slight recrudescence of Communist activity is reported in the Communist infested areas. The position, however, is not serious as it was last year, a spokesman said today.

Reports of murders have also been received but the number is not large. The offenders appear to have adopted "hit and run" tactics, and they commit the offences under the cover of darkness, and, when ambushed they exchange fire.

The morale of the people in the affected areas is higher than at any time. They are co-operating with the authorities. Similarly, the neighbouring states are helpful, he added.

It will be sounding an unduly optimistic chord by saying that the Communist trouble will be liquidated shortly. The process will be a long one, he concludeed.

PROFITEERING IN CLOTH

Notices Served Against 15 Ahmedabad Dealers

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, August 4.

The Assistant Controller has served notices against 15 wholesalers, seci-wholesalers and retailers, asking them to show cause why their licences should not be cancelled in view of their having charged rates higher than those printed on the cloth. The merchants are perturbed.

The Burma market has been opened for Ahmedabad medium cloth. Heavy orders have been placed.

Parliament Approves Policy On Korea

(Continued from page 9)

and we proposed it on its own merits.

Certainly in that sense it is unconnected with the Korean situation but in another sense it is connected, because whatever step one takes has a reaction on something else.

"Undoubtedly we think if China comes there, a new atmosphere is created in the Security Council for the discussion of all outstanding proolems, including the Korean problem. But so far as the Korean problem is concerned, our view is clear from our acceptance of the United Nations resolution, that is, that there has been this aggression which must be resisted". The admission of China, said Pandit Nehru, was not proposed by India in a spirit of bargaining. It was an independent proposition to create a better atmosphere to deal with the other problems.

India, said Pandit Nehru, was accused of having left the path of neutrality she had pursued so far. At no time have we been neutral and at no time do we propose to be neutral. Our policy is not to commit ourselves previously to follow a certain line. Our policy is independence of action. That is to say, at any moment we decide for ourselves what is in our interest and in the interest of world peace or whatever our ideals and objectives may be. If we say we are permanently neutral, it was no meaning except permanent retirement from public affairs, in the national sense "sanyas". No country can do that and certainly we have no desire to retire from world affairs.

LIMITED CAPACITY

"To some extent we have tried to the best of our ability to steer clear of outer entanglements, because our capacity is limited and we have our own problems, but inspite of that we get more and more entangled because we cannot get rid of the inherent importance of India. There is no question of my having left the policy of neutrality. I never had it."

One rather curious argument advanced during the debate was that as India had recognised neither North Korea nor South Korea, no aggression had taken place. Then why all this debate and speeches? If that view was accepted, said Pandit Nehru, then everything was in the upper regions of metaphysics. The fact that one did not recognise a country in the political sense did not mean that the country did no exist. The fact was that aggression had taken place and once it was attempted to be justified, international law, which was so fragile, would break up and crumble. That would be a dangerous thing.

WARNING OF DANGER

"It might be that only a small State was involved today but tomorrow it might be a big State. Therefore, you must recognise aggression and resist it."

But in resisting it, said Pandit Nehru, there was a difficulty of over-resisting it or resisting it in the wrong way, thereby complicating a simple issue.

"What I am troubled is that instead of the United Nations and the great countries of the world talking about this Korean matter in its Korean context, they are always talking in a much wider context and taking a rather fatalistic view in terms of a world conflict. Vast numbers of the people, because of this passion that moves them, have lost all sense of perspective and are not behaving as sane human beings. We may be very intellectual and analytical and all that, but that does not help".

'OUR OBJECTIVE'

Basic Cause For War

Pandit Nehru said that one had to be clear about one's objective and then think of the best means of achieving that objective or at any rate helping others to achieve that objective. "If our objective is avoidance of world war, let us remember that and forget for the moment much of the talk we have been indulging in. At the present moment, the basic urge for war is fear. It is an extraordinary thing how fear has gripped great nations. The bigger the nation is, the more afraid it is and the more it thinks in terms of somehow being encircled by some other nation.

Explaining India's attitude towards the different idologicies, Pandit Nehru said; "We call ourselves a democratic country. We have a democratic Parliament. Constitution etc. We have expressed ourselves against any non-democratic methods, against authoritarian methods of government, against what we call the monolithic state and so on and so forth. I do not like to go about criticising other countries, but it is clear that so far as we are concerned we do not approve of these tendencies which led to complete authoritarianism and a form of government which is certainly not political democracy, whatever else it may be".

CIVIL LIBERTY

Pandit Nehru said that often enough many people who demanded civil liberty in this country admired conditions existing in other countries which had no relation to civil liberty at all. "I do not mind their asking for civil liberty and I am all in favour of it. It pains me excessively that civil liberty should be limited in this country. What I was pointing out was that we are no admirers of certain systems of government in other countries and we have made that perfectly clear, but that does not mean that we should go about criticising those other countries even though they criticise us. A member (Mr. Masani) read out some Press extracts (from the Communist Press) to that effect. I know that. Nevertheless, we have refrained from replying to them because it does no good.

"Similarly, take the United States of America. It was a great adventure for me to go there last year and to find the hospitality and warmth of heart and the generous nature of the people there. I found also things which I did not like, but surely you do no except a great country like that to be fashioned according to your wishes or my wishes.

"We try not to approach these problems in the spirit of white and black, that something is absolutely right and something is absolutely wrong. The world is neither black nor white, nor are we. We all are grey of various shades. May be it takes away from the firm conviction which comes from faith in blackness and whiteness. Anyhow, in our political affairs we try to frame our policy, in so far as we understand things, judging each event and considering it from the point of general peace and prosperity of mankind. We realise there are grave dangers in Asia and elsewhere of countries losing their liberty in many ways, whether it is economic liberty or political liberty under the guise of freedom. We are not blind to these facts, but what we do submit is that the way often adopted by some countries to meet those dangers is a way which ultimately encourages those dangers."

ARMED FORCES

"So we differ in the method of approach. It is, I think, our great poet Rabindranath Tagore who said once: "You do not open a lock with hammer; you open it with a key devised for the lock." Certainly, we do not open the lock of men's hearts with hammers, bayonet and bombs but I am more convinced of this than anything else that in the ultimate analysis, no problem is solved by the bomb and bayonet and the tank (cheers).

Mr. Ramnath Goenka said that according to Mr. Rajagopalachari, India did not send troops to Korea because had she done so it would have led to a world conflagration. Mr. B. N. Rau and the Prime Minister had said that India did not send troops to Korea because her armed forces were organised only for defence. He wanted to know which was the correct position.

Pandit Nehru replied that India's armed forces had been built up as a defence organisation and not from the point of view of service in distant theatres of war. Nevertheless, she could always send token forces without making any military difference. Ind'a did not, however,, send any token force on this occasion because of a variety of reasons; she was not quite sure how this war might develop, other matters were connected with Korea and such a gesture might embarass India and other parties in case of further developments in a particular direction.

Commemorating Nasik Session Of Congress

NASIK, Aug. 3 (PTI): A special series of the date and de-facing stamps will be used by the postal department in their post office at Gandhi Nagar where the 56th session of the Indian National Congress is scheduled for September it is reliably learnt.

Food Position Under Control In Bikaner

JAIPUR, Aug. 3 (PTI): The food position in Bikaner division, though difficult, was wholly under control, Lt Col. S. B. Sinha, Rajasthan's Commissioner of Civil Supplies, said here today on his return from a four-day tour of the area.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

LIFE is a very funny business. Was it Edgar Wallace who said that all things occur in threes? Well, I know one should not generalise from a single instance but—what, I ask you, is a journalist for if he cannot do what is forbidden to others?

Take this business of bigamy. I have hardly come across a man in this office who has not been hot on the track of an alleged bigamous adventure which, I am assured, when the news breaks, will crash the headlines. And what happens?

Yesterday, I see a report of a man who used his four wives as a convoy to smuggle stolen goods and was caught. Certainly, that time safety did not lie in numbers.

And, this morning there is the story of the Ambala Women's Conference women not permitting a bridegroom from taking away his second wife in a palanquin. The man might well be grateful for the organisation for saving from domestic chaos and indiscipline. If he ever thought that he could use them for convoying stolen goods, the fate of the Bombay bigamist ought to serve as a grim warning.

Some months back I was listening to the sad story of a much-married man who was up before the beak. He was not directly involved but indirectly implicated. The Magistrate evidently did not share the views of the Bombay Government and he was waxing eloquent on his "firm convictions".

A young girl of about seventeen was put up on some trifling charge, and it turned out that she was married to a man of about fifty-four who was already in possession—or, should I say, custody?—of another wife. The girl, whether from natural bashfulness in speaking of her husband or because she did not feel that the age of the man and her being his second wife were credits to her, spoke with her head hung down and in a low tone.

The Magistrate was painfully encouraging. "Speaking up", he said, "there is nothing to be ashamed of. Where is the noble fellow who has had the courage to marry a second wife, a girl of seventeen, in his 54th year? Is he in Court?"

He was told that he was and the Noble Fellow was asked to stand up, and publicly congratulated. His honour in an expansive mood told the assembled how in his district anyone who did not have a mistress at least, was regarded as a useless fellow, but that, in this benighted spot where his days were cast, men had degenerated With this he asked the twice-married—if we can say twice-born, why not twice-married?—to go out with his head held high.

I happened to see the Noble Fellow ten minutes afterwards outside and he was far from "holding his head high." In fact, he had a positively hang-dog look about him and was trying to postpone going home as long as he could. I asked him what had happened and if he did not appreciate the certificate of the Magistrate.

The muttered imprecation was not very complimentary "It is all very well for these magistrates to talk in this light-hearted manner. For one blissful minute, I thought", he said, "that I was going to be sent to jail, out of all this world of quarrelling wives." And with unexpected erudition, he quoted from—if I remember rightly—the Rigvedas a lament of an old Aryan missionary Rishi who had been pitched into a well by the thankless people he had gone out to convert and whose description of his plight is both a record and a warning:

Like rival wives on either side
Contending waves confuse me quite.

Anyway to the Noble Fellow this seemed an accurate enough picture.

Election Trouble Off Trivandrum

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 4 (PTI): Three Congress supporters were stabbed, one of them seriously, at an election meeting on Thursday at Kanayakulangara, 12 miles from Trivandrum, according to reports reaching here.

The Congress had organised the meeting in connection with the forthcoming by-election in the Nadumangad constituency which Congressmen, Socialists and Congress-Democrats are contesting.

Reports have also been received here of organised attempts at breaking up Congress meetings in conection the Nayyanttinkara constituency by-election.

Meanwhile, five State Congress leaders have issued a joint statement condemning "unfair and undemocratic" methods pursued "by a certain party" in contesting the elections.

Congress Democrats, who are contesting the elections, are a party formed by fourteen M.L.As recently expelled from the Congress.

Reds Raid Munsiff's House

GUNTUR, Aug. 4 (UPI): A batch of 20 Communists, armed with spears, sticks and other weapons, raided the house of the village munsiff in the village of Gutlapalli in Vinukonda taluk on the night of Friday last, according to a report received here.

The munsiff being away from his house at the time the raiders burnt his records and carried away property worth Rs. 50. Two other houses were also raided and property destroyed.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Narasaraopet, on receipt of information, proceeded to the spot.

MUTT AND JEFF—At Least The Dog Was Doing His Darndest

By BUD FISHER

WHAT'S THE MATTER, JEFF?
I CAN'T SLEEP AGAIN! THE PILLS THE DOCTOR GAVE ME ARE NO GOOD!
I'M GONNA CALL HIM UP AN' TELL HIM!
3 A.M.
BR-RING LING DING
HELLO, DOC! THIS IS JEFF! I CAN'T SLEEP!
CAN'T SLEEP?
NO!
WE'LL GET IN BED AND LAY THE RECEIVER ON THE PILLOW NEXT TO YOUR EAR!
O.K., NOW WHAT?
NOW SHALL I SING YOU A LULLABY, OR WOULD YOU RATHER HEAR A BEDTIME STORY?
Fisher

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